FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1849. [NO. 1688.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

☞The next Term of Mr. and Mrs. HARDIN'S School will open at the usual time, Monday the 15th of October. Terms as heretofore.
Oct. 1, 1849. 2w

A CARD.

MRS. C. S. HAWLEY will resume her School on Monday the 15th of October.
Oct. 1, 1849. 2w

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to G. & H. McMillan are requested to call and settle by the first November, as further indulgence cannot be given.
October 1. 87-4w

Valuable Turpentine Lands

FOR SALE.

ONE tract containing 672 acres, joining A. Ray, Esq. On this tract are about 15,000 Turpentine boxes cut, and yields well. The other tract lies on the waters of Carver's Creek, containing about 2500 acres. On this Land there are two good Mill sites, with an abundance of Timber to saw, and for Turpentine is as good as any in the county. On the premises are a good Cooper Shop and Stables, and all necessary buildings for hands, &c. The Land I will sell on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, with interest from the date of bonds.

Any person wishing to examine the premises, can do so by calling on me at Fayetteville, or on Mr. Bowlin on the premises. Possession will be given on the first of January, 1850.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
Oct. 1, 1849. 87tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society.
Capital £500,000, or $2,500,000.

THIS Institution embraces important advantages with respect to Life Assurances, as the profits will be divided with the Assured, &c. &c.

The surplus funds of the Company, exclusive of the capital of two and a half millions of dollars, are $255,000.

J. L. STARR, General Agent,
New York.

☞ Life Insurance to be obtained in this Company, and advantages explained, on application to
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1849. 87-y

MORE TIME.

THE Subscriber, (North-East corner Market Square,) has returned from New York, with that kind of a stock of goods that will suit this Market. They are pretty,—they are good,—and they are really very cheap. Watches of all kinds —as high as you want, or as low as you want; Jewelry that embraces all of the latest styles, tastes, and fashions.

A large lot of Military goods, from the large bass drum to the smallest button. Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments; silver ware, from the soup ladle to a salt spoon; pistols, from the ivory handle revolver to the german brass barrel; fine lot of double-barrel Guns; single ditto; any quantity of fine pocket knives; beautiful lot of coral necklaces; fine and common accordeons; gold pens; and almost any thing else you may call for in his line, and perhaps a little out of it. Step in, Gentlemen, and get your watches repaired.

JNO. M. BEASLEY.
October 1, 1849. 87-2m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Friday the 28th ult., my negro man ELIJAH, about 26 or 27 years old, spare built, and has lost his toes, caused by being frost-bitten. He carried off a good deal of clothing, among which was a snuff colored coat, and a hat made of white oak splits and covered with blue calico. He was raised in Stokes or Surry county in this State, and is known in and about Greensborough, N. C. I bought him in Richmond, Va., two years ago, as the property of Thomas M. Wormock of North Carolina. He says he has a wife near Salem, and I expect he is making his way back again to that part of the country. I will give a reward of $10 for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JOHN HERRING.
Gravelly Hill, Bladen, Oct. 1, 1849. 87-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1849.

B. C. Williams vs. Charles Chalmers and others.

IN this cause, on motion, leave is given to Plaintiff to amend his Bill by making parties, and in other respects. It appearing to the Court, that Lydia McBryde and Archibald McBryde are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for 6 weeks, notifying said non-residents of this proceeding, and that they appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in February next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the Bill will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of our said Court, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1849.
87] S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watchmaker & Jeweller,

(North side Hay street, midway between the New Hotel and the Market,)

HAS just received from the north, a splendid assortment of Goods in his line, among which can be found gold and silver Watches, from $8 up to $100; gold chains; seals; keys; breast pins; ear rings; finger rings, a fine assortment; bracelets; lockets; all kinds of spectacles; gold pens, with gold and silver holders; gold pencils; studs; gold and silver belt buckles; silver combs; coral beads; card cases; a neat article of pocket books; steel beads and steel bags; purses; music boxes; plated cake baskets; plated castors; silver mugs; plated and brass candlesticks, and brass clocks. All kinds of silver spoons, (warranted pure silver.)

MILITARY GOODS.

Swords, Epauletts, and military goods of all kinds, from a chapeaux to a spur.

All of the above goods will be sold as cheap as they can be bought in any country, at retail.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches and jewelry.
Sept. 8, 1849. 85-3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.
WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.
August 18, 1849. 80-tf

ALMANACKS FOR 1850.

THE Farmers and Planters' Almanack for 1850, for sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 25.

New Text Book for Schools.

Willard's History of the United States and California.

A NEW Edition of the abridged copy of Mrs. Emma Willard's History of the United States, contains much additional valuable matter, concerning the events of the past ten years, and is recommended to the particular attention of the friends of education.

Willard's Historic Guide.—This work is intended as a guide to the Temple, or map of Time; (a chart of Universal History, prepared by the same author.)

Parker's School Compendium of Natural Philosophy.—This popular work has passed through 25 editions in quick succession; a good evidence of its great value as a Text Book for Schools.

Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.—This little Book is designed for Elementary Schools, and is highly commended by teachers who use it.

Reid and Bain's Chemistry and Electricity.—12mo. filled with illustrations, designed for Schools; (in press.)

Page's Elements of Geology.—With all the recent discoveries in the Science. (in press.)

Hamilton's Vegetable and Animal Phisiology.
Clark's Elements of Drawing and Perspective.
Brook's Latin Lessons, or Latin without a master.
Brook's Greek Lessons, or Greek without a master.
Brook's Collectana Evangelica, in Greek.
Parker's Rhetorical Reader. 12mo.
McIntyre on the use of the Globes.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John-st., N. Y.

Teachers introducing new books are particularly requested to examine the above works before making their selections for their fall classes.
Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.
September 21. 86-3m

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.
French Burr Stones,
Esopus do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.
Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.
1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.
6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.
HALL & HALL.
Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES,

FOR OCTOBER, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$50,000

$30,000!! $20,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 126, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 20, 1849.

Tickets only 10 *Dollars!*

MOST BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of 50,000, 1 of 30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,200, 40 of 1,000, 40 of 500, 200 of 200, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.			
Certificates of packages of 26 wholes			$140 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	35 00

70,000 DOLLARS!

20 PRIZES OF $10,000!

AMOUNTING TO

$200,0000!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class K, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 27, 1849.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Magnificent Prize of $70,000, 1 Prize $10,000, 1 of 10.000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 20 of 1,500, 30 of 500, 129 of 400, &c. &c.

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,			$270 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	135 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	67 50
Ditto	ditto	25 Eighths,	33 75

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
86-td pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

Bank of Fayetteville,
15th Sept, 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.
86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

CASH.

WE will pay Cash for healthy young NEGROES. None wanted over 30 years old.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1849. 86-tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together, under the name and style of McNabb & Warner, for the purpose of carrying on a general Mercantile busines. They intend to keep a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, and Crockery; and will sell as low as any other house in this place. An examination of qualities and prices is only necessary to insure sales.

ROB'T McNABB.
D. O. WARNER.
Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., August 13, 1849. 81-tf

BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL having taken a large and convenient House on Maiden Lane, is now prepared to accommodate from 8 to 12 Gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging, on the most reasonable terms. She hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

For reference, apply at this Office, or to Messrs. Cook & Taylor.
Oct. 20, 1848. 38-1Y

NOTICE.

A TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of a School in this county. The School is worth three hundred dollars a year—Board found. The applicant must produce satisfactory testimonials of his qualifications and aptness to teach the English, Latin and Greek languages, and of his good moral character. We desire to secure the services of one who will continue, if the parties are all satisfield. Apply to Farq'd Smith & Brother, Fayetteville P. O.
Sept. 22, 1849. 86-tf

VALUABLE RESIDENCE AND PLANTATION

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale on the premises on the 4th day of December next, the Plantation, known as Strawberry Hill, or Porter's Neck, on Carver's Creek, in Bladen county, the late residence of Dr. Wm. S. Andres, deceased. There are on the place a new, handsome, and commodious dwelling house, and all necessary out houses, entirely new. The tract contains 640 acres, about one half of which is Cape Fear low land, believed to be equal in all respects to any on the River. The uncleared land is well timbered; the lowland with oak, ash, &c.; the upland with oak and pine. The fences are in good repair; there are on the place fine young orchards of choice varieties of peach and apple trees, and the whole is in a state of high improvement. Mr. Charles R. Council, who knows all about the place, (having been Dr. Andres' overseer for several years) and who is there at all times, will take pleasure in showing it to any person who wishes to look at it.

ALSO, a tract of 25 acres, near the Mineral Spring on Carver's branch, about 3 miles from the above mentioned tract, very desirable as a summer residence.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid at the sale, the balance to be secured by good bonds, and paid at the end of one, two, and three years.

At the same time and place with the above, will also be sold, on a credit of six months, all the personal property, except the slaves, belonging to the estate, consisting of the crop, horses, a mule, cattle, hogs, a carriage, a buggy, a sulky, a library of well selected miscellaneous books, medical books, maps, prints, household and kitchen furniture, farming implements, &c. &c.

Note and security will be required of the purchaser. R. E. TROY, Ex'r.
Sept. 12, 1849. 85-ts

REMOVAL.

Laboratory of Thomsonian Botanic Medicines.

EPH'M LARRABEE, No. 24, South Calvert Street, Baltimore, has always on hand the largest and most complete assortment of pure Botanic remedies in the U. States, prepared under his special care at his Laboratory—being the first erected in the United States for the special purpose of preparing Thomsonian Botanic Medicines.

All of the pulverized and compounded articles are put up in quarter and half pound packages, and neatly labeled, with directions for retailing, and upon better terms than the same articles can be had in the United States. Every article in his line is warranted genuine—the public can rely upon this.

A liberal discount made to country merchants, who are particularly requested to call and examine quality, &c., before purchasing.

The various Treatises, embracing the most reputed authors, upon the Thomsonian or Botanic System of Medicine, may also be had at his establishment, by the quantity or single copy.
Sept. 17, 1849. 85-6w

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—*In Equity.*

To Joseph Seawell and wife Eliza.

YOU are hereby required to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the amended Bill of Complaint of Henrietta Campbell and others against Carleton J. Campbell and others, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1849.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. & M.
September 14, 1849. 85-6w

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company,
FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 3, 1849.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an instalment of 23 per cent. on the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be required, payable at the office of the Company, in the town of Fayetteville, on the 11th day of October next.

By order of the Board.
EDW. LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
Jno. M. Ross, Clerk of the Board.
Sept. 8, 1849. 84-td

NEW GOODS.

H. Branson & Son

ARE receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Shoes, Kerseys, Blankets, &c. &c.

Which will be sold for Cash or Produce, as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see.
Sept. 10. 84-3m

NEW GOODS.

I AM receiving my FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,
Hardware & Cutlery,
Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards; Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper, &c.,

Which I will sell at the lowest market prices for Cash, or on time for approved paper.
JOHN D. STARR.
Sept. 8, 1849. 84-6w

SUPERIOR TEAS,

Just received and for sale low.

EXTRA FINE HYSON,
Extra fine IMPERIAL,
Extra fine OOLOONG,
Young HYSON, and
SOUCHONG TEAS.

These Teas were selected in New York City by a judge, as the best which could be procured.
S. J. HINSDALE.
Sept. 10, 1849. 84-tf

Plank Road, or No Plank Road!

THE Subscriber is now receiving a very extensive assortment of **Fall & Winter GOODS,** selected exclusively by himself in N. York during the past month. His stock embraces a general variety of

STAPLE DRY GOODS, viz:

Blue, black and brown Broadcloths,
Plain and fancy Cassimeres, of every variety,
Sattinets, Wool Tweeds, Corduroys, Beaver Cloth,
Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, bro. & blch'd Shirtings,
Bed and Negro Blankets, together with almost every desirable article in the Staple trade,
Satin and Silk Vestings,
Plain black and fancy Alpacas and Alpaca Lustres, of latest patterns,
Coslmere-de-E'cosses for Ladies' Winter Dresses,
A great variety of Prints, newest styles and most beautiful patterns,
Worsted Shawls; Red, white and green Flannels,
Canton Flannel, Silk and Cotton Dress Shawls,
Apron Checks, Bed Ticks, Ginghams,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Suspenders and Combs, with a great variety of notions not enumerated.

Also, SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Buggy and Mule Collars, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, with a variety of articles belonging to the Hardware line.

50 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
Brown, Crushed, Loaf and Refined Sugars,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Epsom Salts,
A superior article Spanish Indigo, Madder,
Saleratus, Bar Soap, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Hyson, Young Hyson & Gunpowder Tea, best quality,
Pots, Ovens, Spiders and Skillets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
35 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
Blacksmiths' Tools in sets, of superior quality,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
500 sacks Salt, with a few hhds. prime Molasses.

All of which will be sold as usual at the very lowest prices, for Cash, or exchanged for all kinds of Produce on the most liberal terms.

All that is required of persons wishing to buy the very best bargains, is to call and examine this Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Old Stand, No. 4 Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 11, 1849. 84tf

NEW GOODS & NEW STORE.

WILLIAM S. LATTA

HAS taken the Store lately occupied by S. T. Hawley & Son, and nearly opposite H. & E. J. Lilly's, and is now receiving and opening an

Entire New Stock of Goods,

Selected from the Philadelphia and N. York markets, and purchased at very low prices. In the assortment will be found a general and extensive supply of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

and SILK GOODS generally; also an assortment of *Notions*, viz: Combs, Brushes, Soaps, &c., and a very general assortment of the following goods:

Hats, Caps, Shoes, and Boots,
Every variety of Hardware and Cutlery,
Family Groceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar; Clarified and Refined Sugar,
Wines and French Brandy,
China, fine Crockery, and Glass-ware,
Paints, Medicines, Oils, &c.,
Travelling Trunks, Pails, and Brooms,
Also, an assortment of Saddlery.

The subscriber tenders an invitation to all his old customers (and the purchasers of goods in this market generally) to give him a call, being determined to sell Goods cheap—and to accommodate customers to the extent of his ability and means—for Cash, Country Produce, or to prompt time purchasers. As he cannot give a catalogue in a newspaper advertisement, please call, and he will show all. This shall cost nothing.
Sept. 10, 1849. 84-8w

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to
J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 21st of February last, my negro woman MARY, aged about 30 years, having with her a child about 9 months old. Mary is about 5 feet high, and yellow complected. She is supposed to be lurking on the Cape Fear River, about the Plantations of J. J. McKay and James Robeson, Jr., in Bladen county, N. C. I will pay the above reward for their delivery to me in Robeson county, N. C., near J. J. McKay's Mills, or $15 for their confinement in any Jail, so that I get them again. Address the undersigned at Lumberton.
DAVID KING.
Sept. 19, 1849. 85-5w

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.
B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving at their old Stand, East Corner Market Square, the largest and handsomest Stock of

Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS

Ever offered by them in this market, embracing every style and description of Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, all kinds of Goods suitable for Gentlemen's wear, &c. &c.

A large assortment of Fashionable HATS, BONNETS, and ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS; a beautiful selection of RIBBONS; Ladies', Misses', and Gentlemen's FINE SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c.

☞ The above Stock embraces every style and description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store; and as our *personal attention* was given in the selection of every article, we flatter ourselves we can offer inducements to purchasers. (East Corner Market Square.)
E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 6. 84-2m

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company:

THE Board of Directors passed a Resolution at their last Meeting, requiring the Stockholders in the above Company "to pay ten per cent. on the amount of their several subscriptions, on or before the 15th of September next."

This resolution was passed in July last.
B. I. HOWZE, Treasurer
C. F. & D. R. Nav. Com.
Sept. 10, 1849. 85-1m

LEATHER.

RUSSET and black Upper and Harness LEATHER, from the Wake County Tannery, for sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 14, 1849.
☞ Dry and green HIDES wanted.

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by
JNO D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

10 BARRELS MESS PORK,
5,000 lbs. Bacon,
1500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
40 hhds. Molasses,
10 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
6,000 bushels heavy Rock Alum do.
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 17, 1849. 77-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Now's the time to Sell Land Warrants.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at G, between 13 and 14th streets, Washington City, D. C.
CHARLES T. GARDNER.
Sept. 6, 1849. 43tf

For Sale—A Great Bargain.

AN excellent Dwelling, next South of Mr. J. W. Sandford's, on Dick street.
For particulars, apply to James Banks, Esq.

H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE received in part, and expect by the 1st of September to receive the balance, of their **Fall and Winter Goods,** consisting of their usual variety of

DRY GOODS, SHOES, HATS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS,

&c. &c., which they offer at the lowest market prices, for cash or good paper.
August 27, 1849. 82-8w

Just Received and for Sale,

10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

NEW FALL GOODS.

BY THE STEAMER EVERGREEN.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just commenced to receive his Fall and Winter GOODS, and will be receiving by nearly every arrival from the North, until his supply of goods is completed. All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered by wholesale or retail at reduced prices.
August 9th, 1849. 80-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE associated with me in the Distilling of Turpentine, Nathan King.
W. L. HALL.
June 4, 1849.

WE HAVE erected a Still 11 miles from town, on the stage road to Raleigh, and will carry on the distilling of Turpentine in the name and style of Nathan King & Co.
NATHAN KING.
W. L. HALL.
June 4, 1849. 73-tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he will be absent from this place until about the 20th of October, after which time he will be happy to continue to give instruction in music on the Piano Forte.

Also, lessons given on the Guitar.

L. H. W. takes this opportunity of returning his thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same.
Sept. 12, 1849. 85-tf

WANTED.—12,000 bbls. Turpentine.

NATHAN KING & CO.
July 16, 1849. 73-tf

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements to change his present business, offers his entire stock of Goods at cost. To any one wishing to engage in the mercantile business, he is prepared to offer such inducements as would make it a profitable investment. His stock consists of a general assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. The Store is considered one of the most desirable in the place, of which immediate possession can be given.

Those indebted to me by note or account, will confer a favor by liquidating the same without delay. My engagements are such, that my present business must be closed up at once.
H. LEETE.
June 25, 1849. 73-tf

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

OBSEQUIES,

At the Funeral of Miss Frances Phillips.

BY R. S.

Did you hear the mournful sound,
About the dying bed,
Her weeping friends that gather'd round
The lovely one—now dead?

And did you mark the solemn train
In weary sadness toil?
Bearing along her last remains
To the small Chapel's aisle!

Then did you hear the service read
In tones of reverence graced
The last sad office to the dead
Before the Altar placed?

And listen to the solemn tone
With sympathizing tear—
One voice, alas! was gone
Which we were wont to hear.

Silent she lay in death's deep sleep,
The symphony past o'er,
The little choir for her did weep,
For she could sing no more!

Now did you follow to the tomb
The slowly moving bier;
And did you meditate, how soon
You may be carried there?

And did you hear the holy man
As to the grave he turn'd,
"Earth to earth" from whence we came
And "dust to dust" returned?

The grave was clos'd, at close of Even'
The mourners turn'd in gloom—
Then did you see the bow of Heav'n
Expanded o'er the tomb? *

The ancient sign Jehovah gave
When 'whelming floods were gone,
His faithful people he would save
Through his beloved Son.

The promise to our fallen race,
The covenant with Earth—
O did you pray for Faith and Grace
To die the Christian's death?

Rockfish, Sept. 12, 1849.

* It was a remarkable circumstance, that, at the close of the funeral, a bright Rainbow appeared in the East, though there was no rain.

The Washington Union and Richmond Enquirer recently sneered at two of the members of Gen. Taylor's cabinet, on account of their humble origin. "Ewing was once an ostler in Cincinnati, and Meredith was raised in his father's tan-yard," quoth these paragons of democracy, and therefore they do not smell sweet in Locofoco nostrils. But they have risen superior to the misfortunes of birth, and earned for themselves honor and distinction; whereas, if these editors who now revile them, had ever been hostlers and tanners, the chances are *that they had always remained so.* He of the Union was formerly a village pedagogue, he is now only a political demagogue—having employed some forty years or more in progressing from one character to the other!

The truly great who hew their way through the rocks and mountains of adversity, and achieve fame for themselves and country, stand very low in the estimation of all such *aristocratic democrats.*

Danville Register.

A correspondent wishes to know exactly "how ugly the editor of the Democrat is." Why, he is so ugly that he is under the necessity of sleeping twenty hours out of the twenty-four to rest his face.

Louisville Journal.

Our friend of the Southern Whig asks if we will not give the editor of the Southern Democrat "a shilling to buy rope to hang himself with?" No. Let him use a grape-vine."—*Ib.*

A Locofoco paper in Indiana says that we are "as ugly as all the Locofoco editors put together." We suppose the meaning of this is that we are as "*ugly as sin.*"

Ib.

Capt. Rynders says in a late publication, that he always picks his company. There wouldn't be so much harm in that if he didn't pick his company's pockets.—*Ib.*

The editor of the Albany Atlas, in a dissertation on phrenological bumps, says that he "should like to feel the heads of some of the Whig editors." We believe he has felt the feet of two or three of them to his heart's content.—*Ib.*

A Wife in Trouble.—"Pray tell me, my dear, what is the cause of those tears?',

"Oh, such a disgrace!"

"What—what is it, my dear? Do not keep me in suspense."

"Why, I have opened one of your letters, supposing it addressed to myself. Certainly it looked more like Mrs. than Mr."

"Is that all? What harm can there be in a wife's opening her husband's letters?"

"No harm in the thing itself. But the contents!—Such a disgrace!"

"What, has any one dared to write me a letter unfit to be read by my wife?"

"Oh, no. It is couched in the most chaste and gentlemanly language. But the contents! the contents!"

Here the wife buried her face in her handkerchief and commenced sobbing aloud, while the husband eagerly caught up the letter and commenced reading the epistle that had been the means of nearly breaking his wife's heart. *It was a bill from the printer for nine years' subscription!—Sandy Hill Herald.*

"My wife has made my fortune," said a gentleman of great possessions, "by her thrift, prudence, and cheerfulness, when I was just beginning."

"And mine has lost my fortune," answered his companion bitterly, "by useless extravagance, and repining when I was doing well."

What a world does this open of the influence which a wife possesses over the future prosperity of her family! Let the wife know her influence, and try to use it wisely and well.

Sometimes it is much easier to prevent a bad thought entering the mind, than to get rid of it when it has entered.

SCARING A CROWD.

WRITTEN FOR THE 'SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.'

Standing at a Post-office in one of our Southern States, I was introduced to a very respectable looking and intelligent Methodist Clergyman, with whom I entered into conversation.

He proved a cheerful man, and the discourse fell upon the eccentricities of preachers. I owe the groundwork of the following anecdote of the celebrated Lorenzo Dow to this rencontre.

Dow was very exact in the appointments he made, and sometimes arranged them a long way ahead. He once preached near one of the small towns of Upper Georgia, and told his congregation, 'on that day one year he would preach to them again!'

The next season, on a Saturday afternoon preceding the Sabbath of the appointed time, the old man was jogging along the main road in the direction of his congregation.

He noticed before him a stout little negro boy, of peculiarly active step and manner, who carried in his hand a small tin horn, such as are used to call the people to their meals.

Dow, according to his usual manner, entered into conversation with the boy, and found he was about to visit the congregation he had appointed to meet.

If the truth must be told, Lorenzo had an idea that the character of his flock was that of a reckless, frolicksome, careless people, upon whom it was necessary to make a very decided impression, or his time would be thrown away among them;

'What is your name, my lad?' asked Dow.

'Gabriel, sir,' replied the boy, lifting a new straw hat, and showing his ivory, while he actively stepped to keep pace with the preacher's horse.

'Can you blow upon that horn?'

'Oh, yes, master, I can toot a little.'

'Well, let me hear you.'

So the negro inflated his velvet cheeks, and made the woods resound.

'Do you know a tall pine tree near the stand at Sharon?' said Dow.

'Yes, that I does, very well, master.'

Lorenzo then put his hand in his pocket, and pulling out a silver dollar, showed it to the boy, and told him if he would climb up into the pine tree before the people met at the meeting, and kept quiet there until the preacher called out his name, and then blow loudly on his horn, as he had just done, he would give him the silver dollar, if he did not tell any body about it.

The negro expressed himself highly delighted at such an offer, and promised punctuality with secresy.

On the Sabbath, a large meeting assembled at Sharon to hear the famous Lorenzo Dow. Serious old men and their wives, wild boys and their sweethearts, almost all on horseback, sometimes by twos and threes, besides negroes from a great distance, on foot, being readily captivated by the naturally eccentric, for they love anything that has a laugh attached to it, and they knew that Lorenzo was good for a joke, even if it did hit hard.

Dow selected rather a brimstone text, and made the application as strong as possible, but he forced his way slowly among the mercurial, healthful, honest hearted people, who were hard to frighten. He enumerated the enormity of the vices he thought to prevail, but they were so used to them that the words slid over them like water over a duck's back.

At length he boldly described, in the plainest kind of language, the appearances and character of the last great day,' and what would be their condition when that day came! 'Suppose,' exclaimed the preacher suddenly, and then paused—'that this were the day!' He saw that some of the women became a little fidgety, and nudged the fellows into silence and attention. 'Suppose,' repeated he, elevating his voice, 'that this day Gabriel should blow his trump!'

At this moment the little negro showed he was 'a trump,' and from the top of the lofty pine, a loud and clamorous blast overwhelmed the audience. The women shrieked, the men rose in great surprise, the horses, tied round the camp, neighed, reared and kicked, while the terrified negroes changed their complexion to a dull purple color. Never was alarm, surprise, and astonishment, more promptly exhibited.

Lorenzo Dow looked with grave but pleased attention upon the successful result of his experiment, until the first clamor had subsided, and some began to estimate the character of the artificial angel, and were about to apply a little hickory after the pine! But this suggestion was arrested by the loud and solemn tones of the preacher, who, looking very firmly into the features of his disturbed audience, as he leaned over them to continue his discourse, impressively remarked—

'And now, if a little negro boy, with a tin horn, on the top of a pine bush, can make you feel *So*, how will you feel when the day does come?' AMEN.

Accumulation.—The New York Journal of Commerce has the following on "accumulation:"

"An illustration of what a little money will become in time, if put on interest, and properly taken care of, is afforded by an incident related to us yesterday by an old resident. He stated that about fifty years ago a bequest of $10,000 was left to an idiot on Long Island. He was then in his infancy, and is consequently now but little over fifty. Soon after his father's decease, three respectable inhabitants of this city, all of whom are yet living, were appointed trustees for the care of the bequest, with the authority to appropriate $500 annually for the maintenance, which was accordingly done. This left at first but a small accumulation, but latterly the increase has been rapid, and the principal now amounts to over one hundred thousand dollars.—Should the party live twenty years longer, as it is not improbable, he will die worth a quarter of a million of dollars. Pretty good for a fool."

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Canada, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 24, making the passage in less than ten days.

The English market for breadstuffs was firmer, and higher prices paid; the cotton trade languid, without any change in prices. The weather had been very wet.—The potato rot in Ireland was increasing in several districts, but had not become general. The cholera was on the decline. Since its commencement 13,000 persons had died in London.

From France there appears to be no intelligence of importance. The cholera seems to have disappeared from Paris.—The conspirators of June are to have their trial at Versailles on the 10th October.

The Pope remained at Naples, and had no intention of going to Rome at present.

The Dutch Ministry had resigned *en masse*, and their resignation had been accepted by the King. The circumstances which led to this step have not transpired.

From Hungary we learn that Peterwardein surrendered to the Imperial forces on the 5th ultimo. Comorn still held out, and the siege force was to be largely increased with a view to its vigorous reduction by bombardment. It was rumored at Vienna that Gen. Bem had fallen into the hands of the Russians, and that some of the Hungarian officers had been put to death. Russia and Austria had demanded of the Government of Turkey the surrender of the Hungarian chiefs who had taken refuge in that territory, but the Sultan, after consultation with his Ministers, peremptorily refused to comply with the demand, let the consequences be what they might.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The demand for cotton was rather quiet at the close. The sales of the week amount only to 28,000 bales. The committee quote the same figures given at the sailing of the previous steamer. Prices, it is thought, are not likely to advance further unless encouraging accounts should be received from India.

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL.

HOSTILE FEELING OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

Some week or ten days ago the Courier and Enquirer informed the public, in very general terms, that a probability of war with the United States had been intimated in France, as coming from an influential quarter. This morning the Courier is more explicit, giving names and particulars, as follows:—

We understand that as long ago as in May last Mr. Rush, our Minister in Paris, wrote to Mr. Clayton, our Secretary of State, that the President of the French Republic had declared, that if France was to engage in war with any power *it would be with the United States.* The despatch in which this fact was stated bore date the 3d of May; and on the 12th of May M. Poussin made the peremptory demand on Mr. Clayton, avowedly under the instructions from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, for satisfaction for the insult offered to the French flag by Commander Carpender.

M. Poussin distinctly claims to have done and said nothing more, in all this correspondence, than explicit and imperative instructions from his own Government obliged him to do and to say. These several facts, viewed in connection, are thought to warrant the inference that the French Government regards the detention of the Eugenie as an insult offered to the French flag—that satisfaction for that insult was demanded and refused by the Government of the United States;—and that, setting the dismissal of his Minister entirely out of the question as an unimportant incident, Louis Napoleon may deem it due to the honor of the French nation to prosecute the demand even to the point of open war. And Mr. Rush's despatch is referred to as evidence that he intended to do so from the very beginning.

It cannot be denied that there is plausibility in these considerations, and that they justify a far graver view of the whole matter than a portion of the public has been inclined to entertain. The country, however, will feel the most entire confidence that the Administration will do everything, that a due regard to the rights and the honor of the nation will permit, to preserve peace with all the world.

We have not hesitated to express our belief that an unfriendly feeling existed toward the United States, on the part of the French President; that belief arising, not so much from things done by the French President, as from views of what his presumed policy would lead him to. These views included a strong impression that a close alliance between France and Russia—or rather between the French and Russian rulers—is far from improbable. Our readers may think it strange in us to say so, but at present we incline to the opinion that a more friendly bearing toward the United States on the part of France is likely soon to be manifested; and that, too, as a consequence of the same good understanding which is believed to exist between Nicholas and Louis Napoleon. We apprehend that a concurrence of circumstances is approaching, which will govern the policy of the Russian Emperor in the direction of conciliating the good will of this Republic.

The N. Y. Express, quoting the remarkable statement of the Courier and Enquirer, adds,—

"If the President of the French Republic made such a remark, we doubt not, it was to show the improbability of a war with any nation at all. The tone and tenor of De Tocqueville's letter shows no such unfriendliness to us."

Statement in behalf of Mr. Poussin.—The New York Courier, in announcing the presence in that city of Mr. Poussin, awaiting the orders of his government, says:

"In the matter which has given rise to the rupture, we understand that he claims to have simply followed the instructions of his Government; while he frankly acknowledges that his entire want of familiarity with diplomatic forms, and a lack of proper attention to the language and tone of his correspondence, have occasioned the errors into which he has, so much to his chagrin and mortification, unfortunately been betrayed. He disclaims, however, in the most explicit and emphatic manner, all thought of offering insult or intentional disrespect to the Government of the United States, or to any member of its Executive. He expresses, also, the fullest confidence that the sentiments of the French Government, and especially of the French people, towards the United States, are of the most friendly character; and deems it impossible that any serious or protracted rupture should take place between the two countries."

In England, even, it is conceded that the people have a right to oppose the policy of the government without being charged with treason or punished for a bold and manly expression of opinion.—*Union.*

If it is so "conceded" in England, it is more than it was in this country some three years since, when President Polk, in his message to Congress, charged all who opposed the war with Mexico with being traitors, and when the infamous charge was echoed and re-echoed by all the Democracy.—*Petersburg Intell.*

Some sensible fellow has said, that where one man reads a merchant's sign, a hundred will read his advertisement.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Official intelligence has been received at the War Department to the effect that on the evening of the 15th September, General Twiggs, with Major Mackall, Captain Casey, and a military guard from the Fourth Artillery, went in the steamer "Col. Clay" to Charlotte Harbor from Tampa Bay, and, according to appointment, held a council with the Chiefs of the Seminoles, the place of meeting being an old trading-house at the head of the bay, and within the limits of the Indian territory. The Indians manifested the most obliging and friendly disposition, and agreed to deliver the Indian prisoners, now in their custody, to the officers of our army, on the 19th of the present month at Charlotte Harbor.

National Intelligencer.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The New York *Tribune* has advices from San Francisco to August 18th, being sixteen days later than the news brought by the Steamer Panama. This intelligence was received through Mexico, and is of consequence only as showing that nothing of importance had occurred in California since the date of our former advices. The Tribune says:

"The news from the mines is of a glowing character; the yield of gold was steady, and though there was, as a matter of course, much disappointment among individuals, the general result was highly satisfactory. It is estimated that the average product of all the mines together, thus far, since the beginning of the season, has been $2,000,000 per month, and there was thought to be no doubt of its continuance at the same rate of abundance. No change is quoted in the prices either of Gold or Merchandise.

"The health of the population, both at the mines, and elsewhere, is generally good, and neither cholera or any other serious malady is reported as having made its appearance.

"The jealous unfriendly feeling which has so long been in existence between the Americans and South Americans of Spanish origin has at last approached a crisis. The Americans have determined that the Mexicans and Chilians who are at the mines shall no longer enjoy the privilege of digging out the riches of the earth, and have taken deliberate measures accordingly. All companies of these nations who have come organized to work for the season, with the intention of returning to spend the winter and wet season at home, have been informed that their presence will no longer be tolerated, and have received positive orders to leave the gold region and not return. The order to evacuate allows a fixed time, sufficient for the retiring parties to make all necessary preparations. The Americans seem, from our information, to have proceeded very calmly about it, and up to the 18th no disturbances whatever had taken place; they were waiting for the expiration of the allotted period, after which, should the rejected adventurers refuse to leave, they would set about making them. When that moment arrives, there is in the nature of the case danger of fighting and bloodshed."

Correspondence Commercial Advertiser.

SAN FRANCISCO, California, July 29th, 1849.

The Croton arrived here yesterday, Sunday, after a tedious passage of 196 days, during which time, however, not one of us was sick one day. We are encamped on shore and I have succeeded in getting some ink. We have breakfasted on bread at two shillings the six penny loaf, (in New York,) and beef at eighteen pence per pound. I am much disappointed in the place, but being here mean to make the best of it. There may be much gold to be had here, and money may be saved by depriving oneself of every comfort, but scarcely without. Words on paper cannot describe the situation of many here; the meanest in New York are better cared for; scarce one here but wishes himself at home again. I would advise all who think of coming to consider well before hand; in fact I would say to them, go to Hoboken mountains, take some sea bread and pork, pitch a tent and live there a month exposed to all weather; if they like it, then let them come. We are encamped in Happy Valley, so called, but spare me a long residence in it, for it is nothing but a sand bank. The water here makes every body sick; we have just begun on it and suppose we too shall have our turn. Gambling is carried on everywhere, to an extent and on a scale beyond imagination; in fact everybody gambles and drinks. Money is laid in heaps on the table without counting, so anxious are they that bet. We have just had a talk with a man from the mines, whose face was burnt to a blister, and all who have been there, for the mercury in thermometer stands at from 90 to 140; he had evidently been roasted alive; said he would not go again for all the gold in California.

WM. A. LEB.

California Scenes.—Mr. Branch, an emigrant, who described in such doleful language the annoyances of crossing the Isthmus, relates the following scenes in California. The first is a night scene:

"The man on watch during the night, awakes those sleeping in the camp. "Halloo, there, wake up; it's eight o'clock, do you hear? wake up—if you don't wake up I'll eat the breakfast myself," and forthwith he eats the trash in a washing pan. "Well, Stiles, what will you take for your hole?" "$15." "No, I can't give that—how much did you dig there yesterday?" "An ounce, but I 'spect to make more today." "Well, I'll give $10." "It's a bargain." "Enough said." "Well, Jim, I'm darned if I stand this; here I've digged three ounces yesterday and you nothing—I can't help that, but I'm not going to work any longer with you, and if you don't have better luck you must leave the camp." "It's not my fault if you have bad luck—I'll bet that I've dug more gold than any other man in the camp during the week." "No, you have not." "I say I have." "I say you have not." "I say it's a lie." "Take that—(firing a pistol at and killing him, goes to work as usual)—now, take that, my fine fellow, and keep a civil tongue in your head."

"Mr. Branch then acted the gold digger. "That's a good looking rock. I'll try it. (Strikes with the pickaxe.) Well, what a darned fool I was to leave my situation in New York, of $1500 a year, to come to this place. Well, I wish to see Coney Island again. (Strikes again.) I hope to eat some oysters once more. Here I am (strikes again) 18,000 miles from home, by the unnatural route across the Isthmus, and I aint earned my board yet. (Strikes harder, and the pickaxe breaks.) There goes fifteen dollars worth; well, can't be helped; but here's gold and no mistake." Mr. Branch then collected a lot of the earth, and after washing it in California style, until all the earth was removed, leaving only black sand in the bottom of the wash-pan, takes a large telescope to discover gold, but finds none. "Well, there is gold here, I know." Tries another panful, and finds a pound weight, which he pockets; and after debating in his mind whether he shall go to the groggery or not, at night, he finally goes to sleep on the ground, but awakes with a snake in his bosom.

As an appendage to the above interesting accounts from California, we have been favored by a friend with the following extract from a long letter from a young gentleman of Wilmington, N. C. who started for California by the St. Louis route, but was compelled to stop, on account of failing health, at Fort Laramie:—

This post was lately bought of the American fur company, by whom it was established some 18 years ago; but within six or seven years past the nice little work of defence that now stands was constructed. The fort is a square of 100 yards or more, with a bastion at each of two diagonal corners. It is built of adobies (sun-dried mud) and all of the quarters inside are of the same material, and, excepting one house, are only one-story high, covered with plank and mud. Its situation is on the West side of Laramie River, near its junction with the North fork of the Platte. In the distance are seen the range of the Black Hills, and Laramie Peak (some forty miles away,) proudly eminent,—this range being the first spur of the Rocky Mountains. It is 300 miles from here to the "South Pass," and 300 more to Fort Hall, and the grass on the way is very poor, dried up and scarce, and the road extremely bad, being sandy and rocky, covered with ants and grasshoppers. This must be a hard tug, and emigrants going through have to divest themselves of every possible weight, and do away with as many wagons as possible, in order to have a change of animals, many being worn out before they arrive here. You would hardly believe the accounts of the waste and loss of property suffered by emigrants who were overloaded. I saw a two-horse wagon sold for 75 cents, and another large new one ($30,) with a *complete* set of blacksmiths' tools (bellows, anvils and all,) given to a trader near here *for a single* mule harness. Tents costing $25 or $30, they have sold for $1 or $2; Powder five cents a pound, and Flour $2 per bbl. They would sell Flour to-day for this price, and to-morrow a needy emigrant wanting to buy would be charged $10 for the same. Many of them who would not submit to such sacrifices cut their wagons to pieces or burnt them; threw quantities of powder, lead, and such things into the river; broke up saws, planes, carpenters' and smiths' tools; threw away provisions, &c., and destroyed every thing that would likely be of avail to any one else. I might go out to-morrow and find an anvil or two, and many such things. I saw a fellow take two yoke of oxen yesterday and go some distance up the road, and come back with a complete set of blacksmiths' tools, except that the bellows was ripped to pieces with a knife; and also a wagon body and parts, with the wheels minus the spokes, which had been cut out. Many are heart-broken and sick of the trip, but are ashamed to turn back; and many others have already gone back. The great mass of emigration has passed, but yet almost every day brings in a few straggling wagons, and I suppose they will continue to arrive here for two or three weeks yet. The Elephant certainly lives in this country, and I am most wofully mistaken if not more than half who have started overland do not have to winter in Bear River Valley, or the Valley of the Salt Lake; and it is quite questionable if many get beyond Fort Hall. They will wish themselves home again a thousand times.

Housekeeping in California.—A lady writes from California to her friends in Maine—"We have now been keeping house three weeks. I have ten boarders, two of which we board for the rent. We have one hundred and eighty-nine dollars per week for the whole. We think we can make seventy-five of it clear of all expenses, but I assure you I have to work mighty hard; I have to do all my cooking by a very small fire place, no oven, bake all my bread and pie in a Dutch oven, have one small room, about fourteen feet square, and a little back room we use for a store room, about as large as a piece of chalk. Then we have an open chamber over the whole, divided by cloth. The gentlemen occupy one end, Mrs. H—— and daughter, your father and myself, the other. We have a curtain hung between our beds, but we do not take pains to draw it, as it is no use to be particular here."

SENTENCE OF THE NEW YORK RIOTERS.

On Saturday last Judge Daly, of the Court of General Sessions, at New York, proceeded to pass sentence on the persons convicted of participating in the Astor Place Riots, as follows:

Edward J. C. Judson was sentenced to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for the term of one year, to pay a fine of $250, and to remain committed until it is paid.

Daniel A. Adriance was sentenced to imprisonment for three months in the penitentiary.

In the cases of *Thomas Greene*, Judge Daly said that his uniform good conduct entitled him to consideration, and he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the penitentiary.

In the cases of *George Douglass, Jas. O'Neil*, and *Jas Matthews*, all youths, Judge Daly said their conduct was probably the result of youthful indiscretion, and the majesty of the law had been vindicated, in a great measure, by their conviction. The Court therefore passed a light sentence, being imprisonment for thirty days each in the city prison.

The leniency of the sentences will surprise some of our readers; but the great object, to vindicate the supremacy of the law, and the right and duty of all public authority to suppress and punish Mobs and Rioters, has been fully accomplished by the Jury in this case.

The following remarks of the New York Mirror of Saturday evening, on the subject, speak, we doubt not, the sentiments of nine-tenths of the resident population of New York:

"The Conviction of the Rioters.—We rejoice in common with all the friends of law and order in the verdict of *Guilty* which has been rendered against the rioters of the 10th of May. We rejoice in the triumphant vindication of the law; in the fearless administration of justice; and the punishment of the reckless and abandoned men who set law and authority at defiance, and whose outrageous conduct was the immediate cause of the shedding of human blood in our streets. Human life is more sacred, and personal liberty better protected, and the right of property more secure in our city to-day, in consequence of the righteous verdict of yesterday."

"I am for good Roads, good Harbors, and good laws, and then we can go ahead."—The Union quotes a passage from a letter published in the Baltimore Clipper, in which the writer declares that he heard, with his own ears, General Taylor proclaim, in the presence of a number of persons assembled at the white house, *"I am for good roads, good harbors, and good laws, and then we can go ahead."*

Our cotemporary gives us criticism upon these words, from which we infer that the style of plain straightforward remark, is something too homely for democratic ears. For our own part, we approve both the sentiment and phraseology of the President. They are good enough for us!—The Union prefers the circumlocution and rhetoric of the last administration upon these subjects, which reduced to vulgar English would read thus:

"Give us bad roads, bad harbors, and bad laws, and then we will go backwards."

Washington Republic.

The Crops.—Our accounts from all parts of the cotton-growing region have, for some time past, been extremely unfavorable. In every section of the country there are complaints of the caterpillar and the rust, which are now blighting the prospects of those planters whose crops were spared by the frost of last April. It is now conceded that the cotton crop cannot reach an average, of which it must be far short, even under the most favorable contingencies. Our own State has not escaped the visitations which have proved so disastrous in others, and here, to the worm and the rust, has been added the calamity of the Red River overflow, which we believe effectually destroyed the cotton in that section. Yet we have reason to be thankful that our prosperity does not rest solely on a crop so uncertain and liable to destruction as cotton. We have another great staple, to which our planters are every year directing more of their attention, and which bids fair soon, in all the districts where it can be successfully cultivated, to supersede cotton entirely. Sugar is now raised in latitudes which were formerly thought wholly unsuited, and the rich lands of Red River are found to be as well adapted to the culture of the cane as any others in the State. We doubt not that those still further north can be made profitable in the same manner, and we most assuredly hope so, since it will release our State from total dependence on a crop so inconstant as cotton has always been known to be.

New Orleans Picayune.

Resignation of Mr. Calhoun.—The Philadelphia North American states that a private letter was received in Philadelphia on Sunday, from a respectable source in Charleston, stating that intelligence had just reached that city, announcing Mr. Calhoun's purpose to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States at an early day.

A Noble Sentiment.—"The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs," says Washington, in one of his letters to Arthur Young, "the better I am pleased with them—insomuch that I can nowhere find so great satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging those feelings, I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it by the most uninterrupted career of conquests."

Emancipation.—Maj. Wood, late of Darien, Ga., at his death, freed 160 slaves, and left $5,000 for the purpose of paying their expenses to Liberia.

Domestic Pine Apples.—The National Intelligencer states, that on Saturday, in the Washington Centre market, Mr. Hewlett, of that City, gardener and florist, exhibited a number of pine apples, of his own raising, from the crowns of the foreign fruit which were thrown into the street and picked up there about a year ago.

Royal Arguments.—Frederick the Great was very fond of a disputation; but as he generally terminated the discussion by collaring his antagonist and kicking his shins, few of his guests were disposed to enter the arena against him. One day when he was even more than usually disposed for an argument, he asked one of his suite why he did not venture to express his opinion on some particular question. "It is impossible, your Majesty," was the reply, "to express an opinion before a sovereign who has such very strong convictions and who *wears such thick boots.*"

Barbarous.—In New York, last week, a barber, named Chas. Frickle, doing business at No. 63 Chambers street, was taken into custody on a charge preferred by Chas. Schlezer, who alleges that the accused, in dressing his face, maliciously disfigured him by turning a portion of his whiskers, which were black, to a greenish color, by means of a preparation which he used in curling the same.

To be read twice.—People of mean capacities always despise and ridicule more what is above the reach of their own intellect, than that which is below its standard.

An ingenious Yankee is about to take to California a large number of *laying hens.* Eggs sell at San Francisco for $3 a dozen. He thinks they will lay enough on the voyage to make him independent immediately on his arrival.

Enchanted Canary Birds.—We have not heard of a prettier piece of pathos in a long time than the burning of the great aviary at the fire in Williamsburg on Saturday evening. The aviary contained eight hundred Canary birds, and as fast as they were set free they darted straight into the air, but, fascinated by the glare of the flames, hovered above them, and, one by one, dropped into and were consumed by them. The appearance of these golden-winged creatures, their pale plumage lighted up by the intense glare of the red flames, poised motionless above the conflagration, or darting swiftly, like thought, in the vain endeavor to escape the spell that must destroy them, was full of poetic interest, as well as a thrilling sadness. In the divine language of Swedenborg, birds correspond to thoughts, and the general resemblances which suggest themselves immediately give strong coloring of rationality to this beautiful analogy. As we saw these birds wheeling about the vast sea of burning air that lay beneath, or lying helpless and palpitating upon its surface, we thought of the myriads of bright human intellects, which, caught in the suffocating atmosphere and dazzled by the burning flames of passion, gleam for an instant in the lurid light, and dart downward to quick destruction.

N. Y. Tribune.

The End of the World.—To-day, to-morrow, every day, to thousands, the end of the world is close at hand. And why should we fear it? We walk here as it were in the crypts of life; at times from the great cathedral above us we can hear the organ and the choir: we can see the lights stream through the open door, when some friend goes up before us; and shall we fear to mount the narrow staircase of the grave, that leads us out of this uncertain twilight into the serene mansions of life eternal?

From the Spirit of the Times.

THE BOSTON FIREMAN'S DOG.

Dr. Goldsmith, in enumerating the many noble qualities of the dog, speaks truly, when he remarks that of all the beasts that grace the lawn or hunt the forest, the dog is the only animal, that, leaving his fellows, attempts to cultivate the friendship of man. No injuries can abate his fidelity; no distress can induce him to forsake his benefactor. Studious to please, and fearing to offend—he is ever an humble, but faithful, devoted, steadfast dependent, and, in him alone, *fawning is not flattery.*

We made a brief mention, last week, of the death of a trusty and well known animal in town, called the 'Fireman's Dog,' belonging to Engine Company No. 18 of this city, a fact which has been very generally alluded to by the press—'Old Tiger' having been a favorite with everybody in this region. Since his decease, the Engine house has been shrouded in mourning, and the Company have taken formal notice of the unhappy occurrence, though Tiger had got to be well in years, and his death might, ordinarily, have been soon expected.

'Tiger' was born in 1835, and was imported from Gothenburg, by Thomas Parsons, Esq., for F. A. Colburn of this City. On the 2d of September, (this month) as he lay before the Engine House door, he was attacked by a large fierce bull-dog, and a wound was inflicted by the teeth of his ruthless assailant, so severe, that to put him out of the misery he afterwards suffered, it was thought expedient to kill him.

He has been attached to Engine Co. No. 18, of this city, for many years, he was greatly beloved by the officers and members, and no dog in Boston was so well known as 'Old Tige'.' For nearly three years during his life, he was absent; and when he returned to Boston, it was evident, from the tar which adhered to his hair, that he had been at sea. Even his identity was doubted, at the time he came back (his appearance had so much changed) but he had been taught many tricks, before he left, and among these was that of pretending lameness, when so directed. His master saw him, but thought it could not be Tige'. "Come, old boy', he said, on seeing him at the Engine House, again—"if you are Tige', let's see you limp,—limp, old boy!' Instanter, the dog remembered his owner's voice, broke away, and hobbled about the floor as if his fore-leg were broken! This was conclusive, and the boys of No. 18 never lost sight of him afterwards.

The House was soon crowded to welcome old Tige' back again—and the Company voted him a silver collar, which he wore to the day of his death. When the city authorities occupied the Old State House, the Engineer's room was there, and very many will remember old Tige's daily visits; he would lie there and watch for hours, awaiting an alarm—and when the fire bell struck, Tige' was off in a jiffy. He was a constant attendant at all the business meetings of the Company, and when there was any occasion for applause, Tige's howl of good humor and approbation was most prominent in the crowd!

At fires and alarms, he was always 'on hand,' and many a time he has taken the rope in his teeth, when the bell rung, and drawn it out into the street, before the members reached the Engine House. His constant presence at the door of No. 18's quarters, on Tremont Row, will be remembered by thousands of passers-by, very many of whom knew him, and all, always had a kind word for 'poor old Tige',' as they went along. Regularly, every morning, he visited Mr. James G. Sanderson, (formerly Engineer of the Fire Department) who keeps in the Market, where Tige' got his feed. If Mr. S. were busy, he would wait his convenience, quietly, then take his daily allowance and move off to the Engine House again, where he always slept at night. But he got deaf, at last, and when he died was nearly blind and toothless. Had he been in his prime, he would scarcely have been killed as he was, for he was a powerful and brave dog, before he got old, and was a match for most of his foes.

Tiger knew the difference between the church bell and fire bell; and on Sundays, he was always seen lying quietly at the engine house door, notwithstanding the chiming for Sabbath service. In case of an alarm, however, he was first on the alert.

He was no common cur—but a useful, intelligent animal, that deserved the love of all who knew him; and the Company will miss him quite as much (at least) as it ever can any *other* member it may be deprived of. At the request of those interested, we have written the following little poem, adapted to a familiar and popular melody, which is to be arranged for music. It is a trifling tribute to the memory of this good, serviceable, faithful dog, so generally known in Boston, and so universally beloved.

POOR TIGER'S GONE!

A LAMENT FOR THE FIREMEN'S DOG.

Air, 'Uncle Ned.'

Poor 'Tiger's' gone—the brave old dog
We loved, long ago—long ago!
He sleeps in silence, 'neath the green sod—
In the vale where the violets grow.
Then lay by the spanner, and coil the rope,
Hang up the trumpet—o-ho!
There's nought can alarm our poor old Tige'—
For he's gone where the good dogs go!

His hair was soft as the Lama's wool,
His teeth, once like ivory bright;
And his eyes were like stars—'till time put them out,
His form like a sylphide light!
But now he is gone, we coil the rope—
And hang up the trumpet—o-ho!
No more we'll hear old Tiger's bay—
For we've laid the good dog low!

And many a Spring-time's sun will rise,
And Summers come—and go;
Dear Autumn's chilling breath will fall,
And Winter's wind will blow!
But Tiger's voice is hushed in death!
And all our grief is vain;
His place we never more shall fill—
His like—ne'er meet again!

He's heard his last bell, he rests 'neath the turf;
But his mem'ry we'll love long to come!
And o'er his lone bed, shall the firemen's hand
Cause the primrose and daisy to bloom.
Then limber the brakes, and reel the hose—
Lay by the trumpet—o-ho!
There's no more work for Old Tige' to do—
For he's gone where the good dogs go!

No more that cheerful face we'll greet—
No more his voice we'll hear!
The drag-rope lags—old 'Tige'' is gone—
Then falls the silent tear!—
So—hall, boys—hall! Lay by the rope—
Hang up the trumpet—o ho!
And we'll often think of *poor Old Tige'*—
Though he's gone where the good dogs go!

Delicate Compliment.—Haydn, on seeing the portrait of Mrs. Billington, said to the artist, (Sir J. Reynolds,) in the hearing of the songstress—"There is one error." "What is that?" said the artist.—"You have painted her listening to the angels; you should have painted the angels listening to *her*!"

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Raleigh Association held a very full meeting on Monday night last, and were addressed by Govs. Morehead and Swain. The speeches of these gentlemen told with fine effect upon the audience, and quite a large subscription was made to the Stock of the Central Rail Road. The *result*, however, will be more fully known hereafter. We have already expressed the opinion that there is a better feeling existing in this part of the State upon this subject, which opinion is confirmed by the enthusiasm manifested very evidently at this meeting. We trust it is but the beginning of those *efficient* demonstrations of interest in this great work, which shall ensure its commencement and completion. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the public spirited and distinguished gentlemen all along the line of the Road, who are devoting their time and talents in enlightening the people as to their true interest in regard to the improvement of the State and the development of its great resources—while their high characters, lofty positions, and great abilities, deservedly command the respect of the various communities among which they operate. Their services entitle them to the gratitude of every patriotic citizen of the Old North State, who truly loves his native land, and would feel pride in seeing her occupy a high position among her sisters, for her trade and commerce, general wealth, and increasing prosperity and greatness.—*Raleigh Times.*

THE RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

We are much gratified to learn, by a statement of facts accompanying the resignation letter of Col. R. O. Britton, the late efficient President of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, that the affairs of that Road are, at present, in quite a flattering condition. During his administration of three months, it seems that he had purchased, *and paid for*, 57,290 feet of Railing, at an average cost of $35 per thousand—making $2005 15; 1458 cords of wood, at 75 cts. per cord —1093 50; and 1600 sills, at 25 cts.—$400 00. The amount of timber thus bought doubles the quantity used during a like period, at any former time. Sufficient Iron, of a superior and durable kind, has likewise been purchased, to relay several miles of the Road. All the known debts against the Road have been paid, and some, *in prospectu*, have been provided against. Still there is a balance on hand in favor of the Road, of between $2000 and $2500; and the Travel and Freight are increasing daily! With the Central Road built and in full operation, we would desire no safer stock than investment in the Raleigh and Gaston Road.

Col Britton has supervised the concerns of the Road, during his brief Presidency, with marked ability and efficiency; and the regret of those interested, that he has been compelled to sever his connection therewith, is only tempered with the confidence they feel in the capacity and well-known business intelligence of his successor, Mr. Vass.

Raleigh Register.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.

The Directors of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company had a meeting at Marion Court House on the 22d ult. The annexed abstract from the report made to the Board by the Resident Engineer (Mr. Fleming) will show how the work is progressing:

Total length of Road,		162	miles
" " Grading under contract,		129½	"
Stock taken in grading,	$197,100		
Materials for superstructure, &c.,	41,600		
	$238,700		
From junction to Great Pee Dee River Swamp,		65½	miles
Grading within this distance under contract,		61¼	"
Superstructure do. do.		37½	"
From Great Pee Dee River Swamp to State line,		30	miles
Grading within this distance under contract,		16¾	"
From State line to Wilmington,		6½	miles
Grading within this distance under contract,		5½	"
No. of negroes employed in grading,		516	
No. of overseers and white laborers, about		38	
Total,		554	

The Marion Star of last week says: "We understand that the Board have determined, if possible, to lay down the road to the Great Pee Dee River and have it in operation by the last of the ensuing year, and at all events to the turning point, within 9 miles of Darlington C. H., which will do all of the transportation and travel west of the Great Pee Dee River, and a portion from this side. We hope soon to be able to report the whole of the contractors in Marion District east of the Great Pee Dee at work with sufficient force to accomplish the grading during the coming year.

"This is important with respect to the State subscription, for the sooner the work is done in this State, the sooner will the company be able to get the subscription of South Carolina and use it in the purchase of Iron, to which the present low prices of that article are most favorable. It would be a source of profit, as well as immense saving to the Company, to effect their purchase now, and we learn the Directors are using every exertion to do so."

The Philadelphia Inquirer states that in Berks county, Pa., about 6000 gallons of wine are made per annum.

In Hamilton county, Ohio, there are 2000 acres of vineyard lands.

Mr. Longworth, the great grape grower at Cincinnati, says:

"If we want large crops, we must go to the fertile lands of North Carolina, where, from their famous Scuppernong, they make from 2000 to 3000 gallons per acre. This is truly miraculous. I have known a bunch of our Catawba grapes to have 150 berries, and weigh 24 ozs. On the Scuppernong the yield is from 2 to 8 berries. The price is in proportion. We add no sugar, and sell our wine from $1 to $1 25 per gallon. They add 3 lbs. of sugar to the gallon, and, strange to tell, make a Hock wine (which is a hard dry wine) and sell it for $4 per gallon.

This is indeed rather "strange to tell." Some of our wine makers would be glad if Mr. Longworth would tell them where they can get $4 a gallon for their Scuppernong. The value here is about $1 to $1 25.—[*Observer.*]

"My dear Polly, I am surprised at your taste in wearing another woman's hair on your head," said a man to his wife. "My dear Joe, I am astonished that you persist in wearing another sheep's wool on your back."

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

An incident of the cholera occurred in this city, a few days since, which, for several reasons, we think worth recording. Among the households which had been entered and stricken by the fatal disease was that of Mr. Hangley, a worthy Irishman, who has long been employed by the commissioner of streets. His wife, a warm hearted motherly woman, was taken with the cholera and died and was buried on Thursday last. Next a lovely little daughter, seven years of age, was taken sick and she too died. The father applied to Alderman Wingate for a coffin, but for some cause its delivery was postponed for an hour or two; during this time Mr. Hangley returned home, when the supposed dead child stretched forth her arms, with the exclamation,

'Oh father! I have been to heaven, and it is a beautiful place!'

After the surprise and excitement, she gave a relation of what she had seen, as she expressed it, 'in heaven.'

'She saw her mother in heaven, and she was taking care of little children,' many of whom she called by name, and among them 'were four children of Uncle Hangley, and three children of Uncle Casey. Aunt Lynch is not there now, but she will be to-morrow; and on Sunday I shall go back again.'

'But,' said an older sister, 'it cannot be so, dearest, for there are but two of Uncle Casey's children dead.'

'Yes, I saw three of them in heaven, and dear mother was taking care of them. All were dressed in white and all were very happy, and the children playing. Oh! it was beautiful there, and I shall go there again next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.'

Mr. Hangley immediately informed Mr. Wingate that his daughter was not dead; when he, in company with Dr. Morrison, visited the house, and the little girl related substantially the same story. It seems, too, that shortly after this relation of the little girl, of what she had seen and heard in heaven, a message came from Mr. Casey, in Carmel, giving information of the death of another child, and inviting them to attend the funeral.

Of the four children of her uncle Hangley, two died in this city, and two were drowned on their passage from Ireland.

We called, on Saturday, to see and talk with this little girl, but she was very feeble, and just then in a drowse, and we would not allow her to be disturbed. She is said to have a very thoughtful and serious countenance, and to be a very interesting child. She has no wish to live, but preferred returning to her mother. The father and sisters are seriously but very happily impressed with the relations of this sweet child, and joyfully believe the story she tells.

'I was sorry,' said Mr. H. to Dr. Morison, in the simplicity of his heart, 'when my good wife died, but I'm not now, but only wish to be with her.—*Bangor Whig.*

This story draws largely upon the believing capacity, but he would be a bold man who should say, dogmatically, "it is not true." There are many things which cannot be explained but which it is not easy to deny. We are free to confess, however, as yet the story is not well authenticated.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 28—Br. Brig Amity from Liverpool, Brig E. D. Wolf from St. Augustine; Schrs. Martha Washington from Belfast, Me., C. B. Glover from Onslow county, Patmos from Charleston: 29—Brig Maria from Newport; Schrs. Leesburg from Philadelphia, Margaret Jane from Shallotte. Oct. 1—Barque John A. Taylor from Matanzas; Brig Marshall from Charleston. 3—Ft. ship Amentine from Philadelphia; Schr. Maria from Shallotte.

Fortune cuts strange Capers!

ONE OF HER PRANKS!

A GERMAN FAMILY, composed of an old man, his wife, and a brood of six healthy and rosy-cheeked children, direct from the "Fatherland," who arrived in Baltimore a few days since, on their way to the "Far West," was robbed the day after their arrival by some unmitigated scoundrel of a small leather trunk containing $4,267 in Gold, which they had brought safely 4000 miles over a treacherous sea to part company with just as they had nearly reached their destination. The distress consequent upon the realization of their loss can scarcely be imagined. But mark the strange sequel. The father in passing along LIGHT STREET, was prompted by his lucky genius to pause for a moment at the window of Messrs. PYFER & CO., No. 1 Light street, in which a large amount of Gold is displayed to the gaze of the curious, when he yielded to an irresistible yearning to try his Luck in some of their Magnificent Lotteries, in the hope to make up his loss. He purchased a Package of Tickets in the Maryland Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 225, and our readers may judge his surprise and excessive joy, on learning after the drawing that he had drawn the Brilliant Prize of $20,000, which handsome amount this fortunate and Truly Fortunate Lottery Firm promptly paid him without charging any extra discount, when he went his way rejoicing.—*Baltimore paper.*

Straws show which way the wind blows!

PYFER & CO. SELL THE PRIZES!

Fortunes for all at this Lucky House!

A FEW MORE OF THE GLORIOUS RESULTS!

$30,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Columbus, Ohio.
$8,967, Whole Ticket, sent to Georgia.
$3,000, Whole Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$18,000, Half Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$10,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$24,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$9,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$9,214, Quarter Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$8,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Tennessee.
$4,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Indiana.

Every Prize advertised by PYFER & CO. are noticed by the Managers in their Official Reports.
☞ PYFER & CO. pay their Prizes at sight!
Nothing so easy now as to realize a Fortune!
☞ All who read this paper should try their Luck!
A small outlay may secure an independent Fortune!

BRILLIANT SCHEMES FOR OCTOBER 1849.

All Orders Strictly Confidential.

Date. Oct'r.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$7,500	75 Nos.	11 drawn	$8	$7 50
2	30,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	15 00
3	38,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	10	32 50
4	25,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 50
5	3 of 10,000	75 Nos.	13 drawn	5	16 25
6	30,000	75 Nos.	13 drawn	10	32 50
8	24,940	78 Nos.	13 drawn	8	27 50
9	22,500	78 N

THE NEW COTTON.

"Prolific Pomegranate."—Last year the Mobile papers published notices of this new Cotton, which induced us to form a determination to see it growing, and make a report to our readers, based upon personal examination. Accordingly, we took occasion a few days since to ride out to "Cedar Grove," the plantation of Gen. G. D. Mitchell, situated in this county, about fourteen miles Northeast of Vicksburg; and in his fields we saw the "prolific pomegranate" in various stages of growth, and can conscientiously report that so far as we are able to judge, it is an eminently superior variety of the cotton plant. The stalk grows four to six feet high, and is nearly *jointless*, as well as thicker and stronger than the stalk of the common plant. The branches and stems are very numerous, and are so fruitful as to present to the eyes a literal mass of squares and bolls. We selected a specimen at random, and counted one hundred and fifty squares and bolls; and on another and larger stalk, though scarcely above the average, we counted two hundred and fifty squares and bolls. On one limb, or branch, a foot long, we saw *fifteen* as fine squares and bolls as we ever examined; and on another limb about eighteen inches in length, there were twenty-three excellent bolls and squares. We did not select these facts out of a small patch cultivated for mere show, but we found them in a very large and by no means a rich field, over the whole extent of which the "prolific pomegranate" displayed its singular fruitfulness in a manner at once bewildering and delightful to the eye. Gen. Mitchell informed us, that this singular member of the gossypium family produces better in proportion on poor than on rich soil; and we had occasion to observe verifications of this statement. The staple is said by those who have critically examined it, to be excellent, "more beautiful and silky than the best petit gulf." So says a Mobile editor who had the specimen before him when he wrote.—*Vicksburg Sentinel.*

Singular Obituary.—The following singular obituary notice appears in the Athens (Ga.) Messenger:

"He was the father of eleven sons—five of the sons having married five sisters. He had also one hundred and eighty-nine great-grandchildren; and at his funeral, two weeks ago last Sabbath, *two horses were stung to death by bees, and another came near losing his life by the same!*"

Remarkable.—Mr. Alexander Moore, of Halifax, Va., died on Sunday last, in the 98th year of his age, as we learn, and until a few days before his death was never sick, and never had head or tooth-ache. Truly this man enjoyed the blessings of Providence bountifully.—*Milton Chronicle.*

Death of a Rich Banker.—On Tuesday morning Christopher Bullen, Esq. of the banking firm of Leyland, Bullen & Co. died at his residence near Liverpool. Mr. Bullen was probably one of the wealthiest men in Europe, for he has, it is confidently stated, left behind him cash to the amount of £5,000,000 or £7,000,000. Although so very rich he was parsimonious to an extreme degree. He resided in the house of his uncle, Mr. Leyland, the founder of the bank; but although a comparatively small mansion, he occupied only two or three apartments, and allowed the remainder to fall into decay; so much so that the parlor and drawing rooms were tenanted by sparrows, swallows, and bats, the unglazed windows affording them free ingress and egress. He saw no company, courted no society, and indulged only in one taste—the purchase of pictures. His paintings are numerous, but he never hung them up, never exposed them, and they now remain as they did during his life time, piled up with their faces turned to the wall. For several years his health had been bad, and some time ago he paid a visit to Malta, Smyrna, &c. and returned greatly improved in constitution, but the expense distressed him, and it was only by threat of legal proceedings, that he was induced to pay the physician who accompanied him £700. Some time ago a merchant in difficulties, was lamenting to him the state of his finances, when he observed, "You are happier, much happier, than I am; you have got no money, but you have got good health; I have plenty of money, but I have bad health; I wish I could exchange with you."

English paper.

Price of Drinks in California.—A letter from San Francisco says:—The shillings you shipped did not turn out well. I had to sell them out at a discount of 3 per cent. The town is flooded with them, and there is not an article as low as a shilling. *Drinks are quarters.*

Money in San Francisco is loaned at five per cent a month!

"Father," said a sporting youth to his revered parent, "they say *trout* will bite now." "Well, well," was the consoling reply, "mind your work, and then you'll be sure they won't bite you."

A man who is very rich now, was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches, he replied:—"My father taught me never to play till my work was finished, and never to spend money till I had earned it. If I had but one half hour's work to do in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in half an hour, and after I was allowed to play; and I could then play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing every thing in its time, and it soon became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this habit I owe my prosperity."

"Many are of opinion that the small print of cheap editions in the United States, will seriously injure the eyesight of the rising generation, especially as they often read in railway cars, devouring whole novels, printed in newspapers, in very inferior type. Mr. Everett, speaking of this literature, in an address to the students of Harvard College, said, 'If cheap it can be called, which begins by costing a man his eyes, and ends by perverting his taste and morals.'"

"Let us be careful to distinguish modesty, which is ever amiable, from reserve, which is only prudent. A man is hated sometimes for pride, when it was an excess of humility gave the occasion."

"What is often termed shyness, is nothing more than refined sense, and an indifference to common observations."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1849.

THE PLANK ROAD.—We learn that there are now about 80 men, with a number of horses and carts, at work on the Road between this place and Murchison's Factory;—that the road bed between those points will be opened within a fortnight, and probably some of the plank laid during this week.

SMALL NOTES.—The appearance of an abundance of handsome $1 and $2 Notes of the Bank of Fayetteville, reminds us that the public thanks are due to the last Legislature for granting the charter without a prohibition of small notes. The propriety of allowing the issue of such notes has sometimes been made a party question; but we do not recollect that any one objected on this occasion. The fact is, that small notes are so great a convenience that they *would* circulate, though the law imposed a fine for either passing or receiving them. And the question is, shall we have the State flooded with dirty, and defaced, and irredeemable, and often counterfeit, notes, from South Carolina, or with those of a Bank within our own borders, where a defaced or tattered one can be readily presented for redemption? The profit of the circulation will now be realized at home, instead of abroad. We would suggest to the public, to get rid of the South Carolina notes as fast as possible, and to substitute those of our new Bank. Any of the Banks in this place will take them, with a view to their return to South Carolina.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—For the first time in the history of North Carolina, a Day of Thanksgiving has been set apart. We trust that this day, and its future anniversaries, may be as popular in North Carolina as similar occasions are in all other parts of the Country where they have been observed. The following is Gov. Manly's most appropriate Proclamation on the occasion:—

By His Excellency, Charles Manly, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the General Assembly did, at their last Session, adopt a Resolution in these words,

"*Resolved*, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that the Governor of the State for the time being, be directed to set apart a day in every year, and to give notice thereof, by Proclamation, as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God, for past blessings, and of supplication for his continued kindness and care over us as a State and as a Nation:"

Now, in compliance with the direction therein given, I do hereby set apart *THURSDAY the fifteenth day of November next*, to be observed throughout this State as a day of general Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God:—and I do recommend and earnestly desire that all secular employment may be suspended during the day, and that all Ministers of the Gospel, with their congregations, may assemble in their respective Churches, and unite in rendering gratitude and praise to the Creator and Governor of the earth, for the blessings of Peace; for exemption from the ravages of Pestilence; for the abundant fruits of the earth and for all the other manifold bounties of his Providence, that have crowned the year;—and to implore of him the continuance of his Fatherly goodness and Almighty protection over us and the whole people of the United States; that we may be a people fearing the Lord and walking in his holy ways, and that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the Executive Department, in the City of Raleigh, this 1st day of October A. D. 1849, and this 74th year of American Independence.

CHAS. MANLY.

By Order of the Governor.
LANGDON C. MANLY.

ROBESON SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn that at this Court, last week,—Judge Dick presiding,—John Campbell was tried for killing Isaac Cummings, a free negro, and acquitted. Cummings was making a desperate assault with a scythe blade on the mother of Campbell, when the latter shot him. For the State, Mr. Solicitor Ashe and Robt E. Troy, Esq. For the prisoner, Messrs. Banks and Manlsby.

Henry, the negro who had been convicted of Burglary, in entering and robbing the house of Mr. McNatt, and who had obtained a new trial from the Supreme Court, at this term submitted to a verdict of Grand Larceny, received 39 lashes, and is to be carried out of the State. For the State, Solicitor Ashe and Hon. J. C. Dobbin. For the prisoner, Hon. Robert Strange, James Banks, and T. J. Morisey, Esqs.

RICHMOND SUPERIOR COURT.—Henry and Chas. Allen were found guilty of passing counterfeit notes. Sentence, 39 lashes, one hour in the pillory, and two months' imprisonment. Solicitor Ashe for the State, and Hon. Robt. Strange and F. A. Terry, Esq. for the prisoners.

Thomas Watson was tried for the murder of Hugh Brown, and was convicted of manslaughter. He was branded and remains in prison for one month. Alex'r Little and J. W. Cameron, Esqs. for the State. Hon. Robert Strange and F. A. Terry for the prisoner.

Robert Hildreth, convicted at the March Term of the murder of William Taylor, in Anson county in Sept. 1848, was sentenced to be hung on the second day of November next.

COTTON.—A late Manchester (England) paper deplores the increasing dependence of that country on the U. States for this great staple. About half a century ago the British West India colonies sent about as much cotton to England as the U. States. Now, during the first six months of this year, the U. S. sent 1,170,132 bales, and the West Indies 2,199 bales only. In 1820, only three-fifths of the cotton imported into Great Britain was received from the U. S. Now, the quantity is nearly seven-eighths. The cause of the falling off in the British colonies is attributed to the want of rail roads and other facilities in the East Indies for getting to market. This we can readily understand, for the same cause is operating in North Carolina to diminish the marketable productions of our farmers. What is the use of producing what cannot be got to market, except at a greater cost than it can be furnished for by the rest of the world? And our people may rely upon it, that every rail road made in other States, whilst none are made in ours, is but another implement to drive our farmers out of market. The Manchester paper deplores this dependence on the U. S. for cotton, just as we deplore the dependence of portions of North Carolina on Maine for Hay and Lime, on Cincinnati for Bacon, on New Orleans for Corn, on Racine for Flour, and on the "universal Yankee nation" for axe-helves, brooms, and notions generally.

STATE POLICY.—At the last Session of the Georgia Legislature, application was made by citizens of Charleston to allow them to tap the Central Rail Road of Georgia, so as to give the produce a choice of either Charleston or Savannah as a market. The petition was rejected, and the following resolution was adopted by the Senate, 32 votes to 9, viz:—

Resolved, That the Legislature of Georgia ought not to grant facilities of any kind for the diversion of trade or commerce from her own seaport town to that of another State.

The location of the Post Office at Gravelly Hill, Bladen county, has been changed, and Jas. H. Meredith has been appointed Postmaster, to succeed the late John D. Beatty, dec'd.

A HANDSOME SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The Salisbury Watchman says, "A gentleman who was at Lexington on Tuesday, informs us that a meeting was held there on that day, by the friends of this work, when the sum of *One Hundred Thousand Dollars* was subscribed; and he expresses his belief that, such is the feeling there, the subscriptions will not stop at this.—Well done, Davidson: you deserve to be enrolled as A No. 1, of the Western counties. As the daughter of Rowan, we should boast of you; but your mother must, for the present, wear her blushes—blushes of shame!—not for you, but for herself."

It is with great surprise, and still greater indignation, that we have seen in the Ashborough Herald of the 3d inst., a coarse attack upon this place, in consequence of the late temporary suspension of work on the Plank Road. The Editor of the Herald confesses that he has "but little specific information on the subject;" that he "cannot consistently censure the Judge, the minority, or the majority, without additional information;" and, that he has "no means of ascertaining, from the lights now before him," whether adequate reasons existed for the application for the mandamus, whether it was improper to grant it, or whether the proceedings of the Directors were wrong and unjust. Now after this confession of ignorance, what would the reader suppose the Editor would do? Assuredly, that he would not condemn any one, but would spare his censures until he could obtain some information on which to base them—especially since he professes to feel, or to have felt, an earnest desire for the prosperity of Fayetteville, and the success of the work.

But such is not his course, just and sensible as such a course would have been. On the contrary, he forthwith launches out into opprobrious epithets, slanderous imputations, and denunciations, not only of the conduct, but of the *intentions*, of our citizens. He has "but little confidence in the further prosecution of the work," and, "notwithstanding all his efforts to arrive at a different conclusion, he is forced to the belief that this move is *intended* as a death-blow to the enterprise." "Our citizens are immeasurably surprised, (says the Editor,) and view the silly doings at Fayetteville with feelings little short of disgust and contempt." "Certain it is that folly, egregious folly, emanated from some of the sources enumerated." And finally, says the Herald, "we do not wish to speak harshly and offensively, [*certainly not: you show that most effectually!*] but we must say that the management of the enterprise in question, so far as it has progressed, has been wanting in that unity of action and energy necessary to restore the shaken confidence of those who earnestly desire the prosperity of Fayetteville."

Now all this manifests a degree of assurance hardly to be looked for from one who confesses his ignorance of the facts necessary to form an opinion upon. And it may be sufficient reply to it all to say, that but for such ignorance he would not have said it, or any part of it. But we trust that he felt some slight degree of shame for having so misjudged the *intentions* of any body here, ("notwithstanding his efforts to avoid it,") when he heard that a reference was at once proposed and accepted;—that at an hour's notice the parties were on their way to Raleigh to lay the matter before the selected arbitrator;—that on his declining to act, the telegraph was at once resorted to, to get permission to refer the matter to another disinterested gentleman;—that in an hour after the despatch was received, the permission was granted;—that in a few minutes after the decision of the referee was received, the resolution was unanimously adopted to go to work;—and finally, that the work was re-commenced on the very next morning, which was as soon as the disbanded hands could be collected together. And all this, notwithstanding those who sued out the mandamus had the right—(which they might have exercised if they had "intended a death-blow to the enterprize,")—to delay the matter till the Superior Court in November. And all happening, too, and the work resumed, before the Herald printed its tirads of abuse. This shows how grossly our community is slandered by ignorant people, some of whom profess friendship to it.

"What renders the case more provoking, (says the Herald,) is, that the Directors all reside in or near Fayetteville, and have the sole management of the State's interests as well as their own. Are the State's interests to be entirely disregarded, and even sacrificed for the discontents of individuals? If so, let the determination develope itself as soon as possible."

When the Company was compelled, by the law, to organize itself, there had been less than $20000 subscribed on all the line of the road West of this county, of which $1500 was in Salisbury, and was entirely unrepresented, either in person or by proxy. This fact will account for the non-selection of Directors out of Fayetteville. So much for that complaint.

But the second branch of the above extract shows the Herald's ignorance. The very act of which the Herald complains so bitterly, (the obtaining of the mandamus,) was done professedly, and we have no doubt in good faith, to protect the interests of the State as well as those of the complainants.

In conclusion, the Herald hopes that the Legislature "will learn a useful lesson from the clashings that have arisen concerning the location of our State enterprizes." They should "be careful to place it beyond the power of interested persons to raise fruitless controversies. It is a most suicidal policy to the State's interests to allow her public works to be twisted about to suit the caprice or convenience of particular communities."

The Herald, we suppose, would have these things settled by people who are *not* "interested" in the works—in which case the Editor of that paper would be fully qualified, since we believe he took no stock in the Plank Road. As to the State's interest, it is sufficient to say, that no important step in the enterprize has been or will be taken, without the sanction, or control, of those with whom the Legislature very properly placed the management of that interest.

PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—The "Union" was so long accustomed to unlimited access to the Departments, whilst its party was in power, that it blunders sadly now that it has to "draw upon its imagination for its facts."

Ten days ago, referring to a reported correspondence between Mr. Clayton and Mr. Crampton, it informed the world, that "more singular and exceptionable language has been addressed to Mr. Clayton by the British government in reference to the Mosquito King affair, than any that can be extracted from the letters of M. Poussin."

The National Intelligencer pronounced the whole story "a sheer fabrication."

Not at all abashed, the Union professed itself "happy" to see its statement contradicted, and instantly returned to the charge with a bran new story, as follows:—

"We hear that a correspondence relative to Mosquito has taken place *between the Secretary of State and Lord Palmerston, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs.* Gossip says it might have been more creditable to the American diplomatist. We would therefore respectfully ask the National Intelligencer if this story of a correspondence with Lord Palmerston is a sheer invention?"

To this the Intelligencer replies,—

"We give the "Union" the benefit of all the information we have of this new version. This new story, besides being "sheer invention," is sheer nonsense. Secretaries of State never correspond directly, unless indeed in such an event as the temporary disqualification of their Diplomatic Agents, as in a late case that the "Union" is aware of, under which Mr. Crampton does not, and we dare say never will, find himself."

This repeated flooring of the venerable Editor puts him in rather a bad humor, as might be expected. He scolds about "diplomatic quibbling and evasion;" considers the remark of the Intelligencer "an admission of the impropriety of Mr. Clayton's conduct;"—and finally puts sundry questions to the Intelligencer, which seem to us as if Mr. Ritchie had said, (or thought,) "I am tired of guessing in the dark, and exposing myself to be laughed at. I will be very much obliged to you, Messrs. Editors of the Intelligencer, if you will inform me if the Administration has not committed some blunder or other, or got itself into some difficulty, the knowledge of which would enable me to assail it, and make capital for myself and my party."

To this, the Intelligencer, having nothing to say, has said nothing.

LOCOFOCO DECENCY.—The fierceness and malignancy of the opposition to the present Administration is unparalleled, as any one may see who reads the Union, and the generality of the Locofoco papers, (with a few honorable exceptions.)—The writers for these papers are mostly discharged office holders, and they remind one of nothing so much as a pack of half famished wolves, in full pursuit of somewhat to feed upon. Their conduct is forcibly depicted in the following letter from Washington to the Baltimore American, which discloses a fact not before known, that even the ladies of Gen. Taylor's family are not exempt from insult:—

"The same selfish and corrupt spirit has marked every means used by the enemies of the Administration in their opposition to it. Discarding every thing like principle, they have descended to the petty guerilla system of personal abuse. One falsehood has scarcely been nailed to the counter before another of the same spurious coin is uttered from this rich mint of mendacity. No act of the President or of a member of his Cabinet, whether public or private, has any merit in their estimation. They stop at no falsehood however mean—no calumny however malignant—no language however vile and vituperative. Contemptible scribblers, such as "Heroic Age," not content with abusing the President in the public prints, have even invaded the sanctuary of his family, and every day thrust upon him letters with fictitious signatures, filled with the most billingsgate compound of personal abuse and insult. Nor do they stop even here. The ladies of the Presidential mansion have had addressed to them almost daily, letters containing the most offensive and obscene language which a fiend can indite, until they can scarcely dare to open a letter which is not from a well known and familiar hand.—Such a mode of warfare may possibly seem justifiable to those whose moral sense is blunted by the determination to oppose the Administration, whether right or wrong, "to the bitter end;" but honest and well meaning men of all parties cannot but condemn a course of conduct so shocking to decency and morality."

The following is another sample of the spirit which animates Locofocoism towards the Administration:—

FROM THE CHERAW GAZETTE.

"*Another Mrs. Eaton Affair.*—It appears by the late accounts from Washington that the asperity of the French Minister towards our government had another foundation than the justice of the claims he was prosecuting. It is stated that our Cabinet held a council upon the size of the bustle worn by the French Minister's lady, and gravely decided that it was not such an one as would admit her to the society of the ladies of the President and his Cabinet. In consequence of this wise decision, she was not invited with her husband to the "parties" of the exclusives. In other words, upon Mr. Clayton's ascertaining the fact that Mrs. Poussin had been a governess in Paris, he raised the question in Cabinet council of receiving her in society, and by his influence it was decided against her. After this, in the invitations to the Minister, his lady was left out, at which, we conceive, he was very properly offended. She was the lady of the French Minister, recognized as such by the French Court, and with him came to this country, which we should consider a sufficient passport into any society at Washington, provided there was nothing in her conduct since her arrival in this country to counterbalance it. Who constituted Mr. Clayton a dictator of what castes were admissible into government society? It is very probable if he would trace his ancestry back, that he would find his grandmother, or great grandmother at farthest, to have been a chamber maid."

There, what does the reader think of that?

It is only necessary to add, that about the time the Gazette was published with this disgraceful article, the National Intelligencer which contained an emphatic contradiction of the original story about Madam Poussin, out of which the Gazette manufactured the above, had arrived in Cheraw.

Are not decent democrats ashamed of such specimens of Locofocoism?

The "Union" appears to be quite elated with a couple of thorough-going free soil resolutions adopted by the late Whig State Convention in New York. It calls them "a poser for the Whigs of the South," and asks, "will Southern Whigs now charge the democratic party with a coalition with abolitionists?"

We cannot see how these Whig resolutions change the relation of the Locofocos towards the abolitionists. It is a fact, beyond dispute, that the Hunkers and Barnburners of New York have united, and that in the latter faction, if not in the former, were thousands of abolitionists as well as free soilers. Their resolution in favor of abolition in the District of Columbia is proof of the fact.

The truth is, and no candid man will deny it, that nearly every man, woman, and child, of every party, in the Northern States, is in favor of free soil.

THE UNION.—The venerable Editor of the Locofoco organ seems to have lost his memory along with "the spoils." The instance we gave in our last of his furious denunciation of his own "System of Espionage," is not the only one. A few days ago he had a scurrilous article denouncing what he called "Lie No. 1," "Lie No. 2," and so on. Lie No. 1, as he called it, consisted in the correspondent of the Baltimore American attributing to the Editors the remark, in regard to the Administration of Gen. Taylor, that, "no matter what face it might assume, they were determined to oppose it to the bitter end." Upon this the Union of the 30th Sept. said,—

"The expression charged by this anonymous slanderer upon the *Union is utterly false. Not a word of it ever appeared in the Editorial columns of the Union*, except to be denounced, as it now is, as a base forgery; and we do not believe any of our correspondents have used such language."

Mark the emphasis of this denial. "Not a word of" this ever appeared in the *Union*. Turn to the *Union* of Friday morning, August 3, near the bottom of the third column, *in an editorial article*, you will find the following words:

"*We mean to do our duty; and whatever face the future may wear, we mean to oppose the Administration of Gen. Taylor to the bitter end.*"

The Raleigh Register of Wednesday last has an appropriate notice of the *fiftieth* anniversary, which occurred on that day, of the establishment of that respectable Journal, by the late JOSEPH GALES, sen., the grandfather of the present Editor.

THAT SQUASH.—The Wilmington Chronicle thinks that the Squash described in our paper, weighing 64½ lbs. is of the species known as the Valparaiso Squash, of which the seed came originally from Chili. The Editor has seen some of that sort in New England which weighed over one hundred pounds each.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAIL ROAD.—The amount necessary to put the whole of this work under contract has been raised.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The two opposing political parties in Maryland have divided the honors in the second and fifth districts, which are usually closely contested. The Alleghany district has been carried by the Democrats, while in the Harford district the Hon. Alexander Evans has been re-elected by a very handsome majority. The Delegation from Maryland in the next Congress will therefore be equally divided, (being a loss of one Whig member,) as follows:

Whigs.	*Democrats.*
Richard J. Bowie,	William T. Hamilton,
Alexander Evans,	Edward Hammond,
John Bozman Kerr.	Robert M. McLane.

The State Legislature is Whig by a decisive majority, so as to ensure the election of a Whig United States Senator.

National Intelligencer.

BALTIMORE, October 4.

The battle has been fought in Baltimore, and we are badly beaten. Various circumstances conspired to effect this result. The weather was unfavorable, and kept, as usual, more Whigs than Democrats from the polls; the Whig votes thus falling short nearly three thousand. There was, too, a want of interest in the contest.—After a storm comes a calm. This is the first party contest since our successful triumph in the election of Gen. Taylor, and many had flagged in spirit. As was natural, too, there were some who felt slightly soured in consequence of being disappointed in obtaining offiée. Others thought it useless to contend with so strong a majority as the Locofocos usually have in Baltimore. We are beaten, but not conquered. When the proper time comes the Whig strength will again be shown.

The proper time! If this was not the proper time, we would like to know when it will come? The Whigs of Maryland had assisted to put Gen. Taylor in office, and now, when it depended upon them whether their President should be in a majority or a minority in the popular House of Congress, they stand back, and say they will come forward at "the proper time." A plague on *such* Whigs!—*Observer.*

GEORGIA ELECTION.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 4.

Returns have been received from 45 counties, showing a nett gain for Towns, the Democratic candidate for Governor of 999 over his vote of 1847, when he was elected by a majority of 1,289. For the Legislature, the Democrats thus far have gained 3 in the Senate, and 6 in the House of Representatives; and if the counties to be heard from do not fall off, the Democrats will elect their Governor, and have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

COL. CHILDS.—The reader will recollect that Mr. Poussin indulged in some strong insinuations, in one of his letters to Mr. Clayton, against this distinguished officer—no less distinguished as a Christian gentleman than as a gallant soldier. On seeing the correspondence, Col. Childs immediately wrote to the Secretary of War, expressing his astonishment and indignation at the dishonorable insinuations, indignantly denying their truth, and defying Mr. Poussin to establish them in the remotest point. He asked that Mr. Poussin be requested to make specific and tangible charges, so that he might have an opportunity to show their falsity.

The Secretary of War replied, that the official relation of Mr. Poussin with this government having been severed, Col Childs's request cannot be complied with. Nor did the Secretary deem it necessary, since the award of the military commission, raised on the occasion, had been approved by the Commanding General, and approved and re-approved by every department of the government. And he adds, that nothing has reached the Department which reflects on Col. C's character as an officer and a man.

AN ALABAMA EDITOR.—The Mobile Advertiser quotes from the Alabama State Guard, a Locofoco paper published at Wetumpka, by John Hardy, the following murderous assault upon orthography, syntax, and—the Washington Republic. It is quoted "verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatim:"—

"The Union has succeeded so completely in stamping upon the face of the concern, its Editors and its great prog*enetor*, Gen. Taylor, that the poor concern has run to desperation, and no longer having respect to decency, decorum or honor, resorts to low blackguard conduct—of the most obscene language *in the vocabulary known by the English tongue.* By this course, *they* hope to render *themselves* so far below the grade of honor as to escape the Union. *Its* Editors stood up and battled manfully for a while, but that old vet*ron* in the democratic cause, has proved too strong for the party abortive Republic. Infamy and degredation *is* far preferable to the "rakings of Old Ritchie." We heard a strong friend of Gen Taylor's say, that "old Ritchie, had wound up the Republic, or the Republic would not resort to such language as a liar."

John is certainly one of the *lights* of the Democracy, (says the Advertiser.) For his expression that "Infamy and degredation *is* far preferable," he has high Democratic authority. Did not Mr. Van Buren say "our *sufferings is* intolerable"?

AMERICAN ART UNION.—This association has already purchased more than 300 beautiful Paintings for distribution among the Subscribers on the 21st December next. The number of Subscribers so far is double that of the same period last year.

It is important to the success of the Institution, that early payments of subscription should be made. The Editor of the Observer is the Honorary Secretary for this place, and will be happy to receive subscriptions.

F. A. Lumsden, Esq., one of the editors of the N. O. Picayune, (formerly of this town,) has been nominated by the Whigs as a candidate for the lower house of the Legislature in the fourth district, New Orleans.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

The River has risen only a few inches; but upon that it is hoped the Evergreen and Rowan will get up to our landing, or so near as to enable the tow boats to deliver a portion of the goods now on the way. There have been some arrivals during the week of the lightest kind of batteaux.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between N. King and W. L. Hall, in the distillation of Turpentine, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. N. King will settle the business.

W. L. HALL,
N. KING.

Sept. 28, 1849. 88-2w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1849.

B. C. Williams vs. Charles Chalmers and others.

IN this cause, on motion, leave is given to Plaintiff to amend his Bill by making parties, and in other respects. It appearing to the Court, that Lydia McBryde and Archibald McBryde are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for 6 weeks, notifying said non-residents of this proceeding, and that they appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of November next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the Bill will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of our said Court, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1849.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

88]

Our Superior Court is still in session, and we understand that a large accumulation of business has been disposed of. On Tuesday, Major William F. Collins was arraigned, for Manslaughter, in the accidental homicide of David Reinhardt. Our readers will recollect the details of this unfortunate transaction, which occurred on the day of the adjournment of the last General Assembly. The prosecution was conducted by the Attorney General—Hon. W. A. Graham and Messrs. Miller and George W. Haywood appearing for the Defendant. The Jury, after retiring from the Box, for a few moments only, returned an unanimous verdict of acquittal.

Raleigh Register.

Ex-Gov. Morehead left this City on Tuesday, attended by Maj. C. L. Hinton, the State Treasurer, on a trip to several of the Northern States, for the purpose of collecting such information as may be useful in the construction and management of the Lunatic Asylum. We learn that Dr. T. N. Cameron, who was one of the Committee appointed to make this tour, was unavoidably prevented from accompanying the other Gentlemen.—*Raleigh Register.*

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

The *Union*, yesterday, in its leading article, makes the following bold assertion:

"Mr. Thomas Ewing, sustained Mr. Jacob Collamer, the supporter and advocate of Gott's resolution, controls, by the immense patronage at his disposal, Messrs. Meredith and Clayton, and is virtually *the President of the United States.*"

In the very next article, the *Union* leads off with the following plump denial of its own falsehood:

"We have repeatedly asserted that General Taylor had devolved the functions of his high office upon the Cabinet, and that that conclave, the members of which are wholly irresponsible to the people, *is the President.*"

In one leader Mr. Ewing is declared to be the President; in the next, the Cabinet is asserted to be the President. In the first article, the *Union* declares what it had "repeatedly asserted" to be a fabrication; and in the second, it as peremptorily denounces what it said in the first as a falsehood. Both declarations are alike false, and each proves the other to be a sheer calumny. The *Union's* invention is an overmatch for its memory, and it is too much "hurried" in composing libels to task its "recollection for any reminiscences."—*Republic.*

"That Congress shall abstain from legislation in relation to the subject of slavery; leaving it to the people of the territories themselves to make the necessary provisions for their eventual admission into the Union, and to regulate their internal concerns in their own way."

A distinguished Democrat in the Pendleton (S. C.) Messenger, copies the above extract from the Washington Union, of the 6th of September, and says: "Non-intervention as effectually excludes us, as if the Wilmot Proviso had passed at the date of the peace." The writer proceeds to urge that the South should adopt the Missouri compromise, and insist on its enforcement, "at all hazards, and to the last extremity."

An Apology.—When John Clark (Lord Eldon) was at the bar, he was remarkable for the *sang-froid* with which he treated the Judges. On one occasion, a junior counsel, on hearing their Lordships give judgment against his client, exclaimed that "he was surprised at such a decision." This was construed into contempt of court, and he was ordered to attend at the bar next morning. Fearful of the consequences, he consulted his friend John Clark, who told him to be perfectly at ease, for he would apologize for him in a way that would avert any unpleasant result. Accordingly, when the name of the delinquent was called, John rose and coolly addressed the assembled tribunal: "I am very sorry, my Lords, that my young friend has so far forgot himself as to treat your honorable bench with disrespect; he is extremely penitent, and you will kindly attribute his unintentional insult to his ignorance. You must see at once that it did originate in that. He said he was surprised at the decision of your Lordships! Now, if he had not been very ignorant of what takes place in this court every day—had he known you but half as long as I have done, he would not be surprised at any thing you did!"

Cause for Thankfulness.—Besides one gentleman and two ladies, travelling in a stage-coach in Vermont, there was a small, sharp-featured black-eyed woman, who had questioned her companions to her satisfaction, and had nothing further to do, until the arrival of a lady deeply veiled, and dressed in mourning, who was no sooner in the stage, and seated, than the little woman commenced her examination as follows: "Have you lost friends?" "Yes, I have." "Was they near friends?" "Yes, they was." "Was they relations?" "Yes, they was." "Was they near relations?" "Yes, they was." "How near?" "A husband and a brother." "Where did they die?" "Down to Mobile." "What did they die with?" "Yaller fever." "Was they long sick?" "Not very." "Was they seafaring men?" "Yes, they was." "Did you get their *chists?*" "Yes, I did." "Was they hopefully pious?" "I hope and trust they was." "Well, if you got their *chists*, and they was hopefully pious, you have great reason to be thankful."

Amer. Courr.

☞The next Term of Mr. and Mrs. HARDIN'S School will open at the usual time, Monday the 15th of October. Terms as heretofore.

It is intended to extend the accommodations for the School by two additional rooms, one a commodious parlor for the musical department, and a room being thus given exclusively to the younger pupils, with two for those more advanced, much will be gained towards the convenience and good order of the School.

Oct. 1, 1849. 2w

Head Quarters 33d Regiment N. C. Militia,
FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 6, 1849.

THE Officers of the 33d Regiment are hereby notified to appear at the Court House in this place, on Thursday the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for inspection and drill. And are required to have their respective Companies at the Court House, on Friday the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for review.

DUNCAN McCORMICK,
Col. Commandant.

2w]

☞ Carolinian copy.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber forwarns all persons from trading for a Note of Hand, made payable to Hugh L. McColl or order, for Fifty Dollars, dated September 17th, and due the first of November next.

FRANCIS FALKS.

Robeson county, Sept. 28, 1849. 88-3w

MARRIED,

In Columbus county, N. C., on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Haynes Lennon, Col. THOMAS S. MEMORY, Merchant of Whiteville, to Miss RACHAEL BALDWIN, youngest daughter of James and Nancy Baldwin, all of said county.

On the morning of the 7th ultimo, by the Rev. Thomas Owen, Mr. JAS. S. W. CALDWELL, to Miss EDMONIA VIRGINIA, only child of Major Edmund Richmond; and on the evening of the same day, the parents of this young and interesting couple, Major EDMUND RICHMOND and Mrs. LYDIA E. CALDWELL, (sister of the late ex-President James K. Polk,) were joined in marriage by the Rev. Arthur Davis, all of Haywood county, Tennessee.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Friday evening last, OWEN, youngest child of the late Owen Holmes, Esq. of Wilmington, aged 11 years.

In this town, on the 21st ult., JOHN BRYANT, infant son of John and Agnes Kennedy, aged 1 year and 16 days.

In Lumberton, on the 29th ult., RICHARD C. R., son of Thos. A. and P. K. Norment, aged 5 years and 3 months.

In Wilmington, on the 30th ult., after a painful and protracted illness, Mrs. SARAH MACRAE, aged 39 years, consort of Col. John MacRae. A large circle of relatives and friends will deeply lament the loss they have sustained, besides her immediate family—a husband and four children.

In Chatham county, on the 15th ult., ROBT. WOODY, Esq., a very respectable citizen, in the 46th year of his age.

At Charlotte, on the 25th inst., AUGUSTUS ALEXANDER, in the 78th year of his age.

In Duplin county, a few days since, in the 18th year of her age, Miss AMELIA FAISON, daughter of the late Kilbee and Mary Faison.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCT. 9.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,	6½ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	5½ a 6½	Molasses,	25 a 28
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5
Cotton,	9½ a 10	Oats,	25 a 30
Corn,	45 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br's,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4¼ a 5	Salt, sack,	1 50 a 1 75
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	1 00 a 1 10	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4¼	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2¼
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

REMARKS.—Cotton 9½ to 10. Flour 4½ to 5. Corn has declined; sells at 45 to 55. Flaxseed $1 to 1 10. Oats 25 to 30. Wheat 75 to 80. Bacon 5½ to 6¼.

Cotton has not fallen in any of the markets of the United States, notwithstanding the accounts by the two last Steamers of dullness in England. It is s

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 68-Y

A GREAT BARGAIN

WILL be sold at any time between this and the first day of January next. The subscriber positively offers for sale one of the most valuable Plantations on the Cape Fear River, ten miles above Fayetteville. It is needless to give higher recommendation, as persons wishing to purchase will of course come and view the premises. The proprietor having determined to sell, will convince any of the fact by the low price he offers it for. It is situate in one of the most convenient and healthy portions of the State; a fine dwelling, &c., excellent water, and delightfully pleasant and beautiful place to live upon. The range and pasturage for cattle and hogs cannot be equalled in the State,—an inexhaustible cane pasture, ample to winter five or eight hundred head of cattle; an abundance of all kinds of timber, particularly oak timber of all species; the open land in good order, producing 5000 bushels corn—a good farmer with fifty hands can make 10,000 bushels corn upon the said premises—excellent soil for all kinds of crops grown in our State, fine for cotton, corn, wheat, &c., giving a choice of the two best markets for such products in the State, Fayetteville and Wilmington. Said land not one yard of it subject to overflow from the river, with choice to purchase 7 or 1300 acres to suit purchaser or purchasers. The subscriber will at all times be found upon the premises to give a shewing. Payments made easy and accommodating. Call soon. I would say to all or any who may wish to purchase the best farm land in the State, and society first rate.

Refer to Col. Thos. Waddill, Fayetteville.

J. I. McDUGALD.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS
GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,
Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea. Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore,	$10 50
" Petersburg " "	7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE CHOLERA.—This terrible disease has resisted nearly all the efforts of medicine to arrest its progress; but Brandreth's Pills, almost immediately they are swallowed, exert a beneficial influence; they carry out of the system the irritating matters upon which the disease depends for its continuance; they arouse the vital powers and restore warmth to the surface, previously chilled by the coldness of approaching death. There is no occasion for fear, provided Brandreth's Pills are on hand, ready for immediate use; their prompt administration will vanquish the malady, and restore the health.

CHANGE OF LIFE.—Use the pills as directed in costiveness, and all the very unpleasant feelings will disappear. Fresh air and change of scene, will much help in the cure. But the pills are all-sufficient, if persevered in, to effect a full restoration to health.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by E. J. Hale, the only authorized Agent.

August 10, 1849. 80-1m

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope,

by J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 3, 1849. 83-tf

PAINTS, Varnishes, Oils, Glass, Brushes, &c. &c.

WHITE LEAD,
Verdigris,
Chrome Green,
Paris Green,
Venetian Red,
Imperial Green,
French Yellow,
Chrome Yellow,
Spanish Brown,
Lamp Black,
Copal Varnish,
Japan Varnish,
Black Leather Varnish,
Linseed Oil,
White Oil,
Sperm Oil,
Window Glass,
Amber, Terra de Sienna, Litharge, Red Lead, Vermillion, Vandyke Brown, Prussian Blue, Pumice Stone, Putty, Gold Leaf, Drop Black, Sand Paper, &c. &c.

ALSO—BRUSHES of all kinds.

All of which are for sale low by

S. J. HINSDALE.

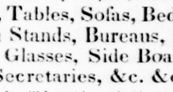
Sept. 17, 1849. 85-tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS HOUSE, (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is kept open at present by the Subscriber. Thankful for the liberal patronage received so far, *he pledges himself* to spare no pains to render Travellers that may call on him comfortable during their stay.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, Moore co., Sept. 7, 1849. 83-tf



TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs. Pemberton.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

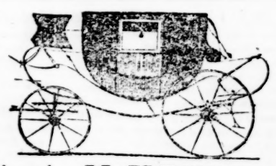
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

OFFICE TO RENT.

THE OFFICE at present occupied by E. L. Winslow, Esq., to whom apply, in the absence of the subscriber. Possession given in a few days.

E. J. HALE.

August 6.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope.

WE have just received our supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will send in their orders. COOK & TAYLOR.

August 7, 1849.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers HENRIETTA and EVERGREEN having been recently put in thorough repair—also Boats BEN RUSH, NELSON, DILIGENCE, and HENRY CLAY,—this Company will transport Goods and Produce up and down the Cape Fear River on as good terms as any Company on the Line, and with prompt expedition. Since the 5th January, the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen in connexion have made 44 trips between this place and Wilmington. Thankful for past, we solicit a continuance of patronage.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, Aug 28, 1849. 82tf

Further Notice.

AGREEABLE to a Resolution of the Proprietors of the Lines running on the River, no deduction will be made on Ocean Freights to Wilmington after the 1st September proximo.

D. JOHNSON, Agent.

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

GROCERIES, &c.

WE have received by late arrivals, the following GOODS, which will be sold at moderate prices:—

75 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 do. Laguira do.
10 do. Old Java,
5 hhds. Cuba Sugars,
5 do. St. Croix and Porto Rico,
20 bbls. and half bbls. Refined Sugars,
2 boxes Loaf Sugar,
20 boxes common and family Soap,
5 boxes Steam Refined Candy,
2 do. Capers,
10 qr. casks assorted Wines,
5 do. Imported French Brandy.
Old Grand Brandy and Holland Gin,
Salad Oil, Indigo, Nutmegs, Starch,
50 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather.

Also, in Store,

2000 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
2500 bushels Rock Alum do.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 11, 1849. 80-tf

LONDON PORTER.

CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 16, 1849. 72tf

Cashwell & Blossom,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND

Forwarding Merchants,

Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores,

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

April 3, 1849. 64tf

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owensville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

WITHOUT RUBBING OR BOILING.

THE right for using "THIBET'S CHEMICAL COMPOUND," for washing and cleansing Clothes without rubbing or boiling, together with the recipe for making the "Compound," for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

July 30, 1849. 78-tf

IREDELL'S EQUITY, VOL. 5,

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 23, 1849.

FASHIONABLE *Clothing Establishment,*

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,

North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr. Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $40.

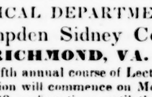
Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1ypd

JUST RECEIVED.

60 BOXES TOBACCO, put up very neatly in 20 and 100 lb. boxes, at from 10 to 30 cents by the box, and low at retail.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

July 2, 1849. 74tf



The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

WOULD give notice to their patrons and the public generally, that the business of Boating on the Cape Fear River goes on as heretofore. Shippers by this Line will enjoy every facility that can be afforded by any line of Boats on the River—the class of boats employed by them being well adapted to the various stages of water.

This Company, in connection with the other Companies on the River, charge for carrying Freights as per printed Catalogue of Rates, to which reference is here made,—but will say as heretofore, in case of any abatement, that their terms may always be understood to be as low as the lowest.

☞ Please see advertisement of this date, of G. Deming, Pres't of Henrietta Steamboat Co; A. W. Steel, Pres't Merchants' Steamboat Co; and Dibble & Brother, Proprietors of Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

August 21, 1849. 83tf

NEW GOODS!
Cheap for Cash.

HATS & CAPS! BOOTS & SHOES!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.

August 28, 1849. 83-tf

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
Of Hampden Sidney College,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE twelfth annual course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, October 22d, 1849, and continue until the middle of March.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

S. Maupin, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

David H. Tucker, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Museum, Apparatus and illustrations for the demonstrator departments have recently received many additions, and are now very complete. The facilities for Practical Anatomy are unsurpassed. The Clinical advantages are fully commensurate with the wants of the student, and especially valuable to those preparing for practice at the South. Clinical Lectures are given twice a week in the College Infirmary, (which is in immediate contiguity with the College,) and once a week in the Richmond Alms House. In these institutions the diseases occurring in Southern practice are met with, and the student has the most eligible opportunities of becoming acquainted with their types and treatment. The frequency of Surgical operations before the class, together with the facilities for witnessing the treatment of Surgical cases, renders this one of the best Schools of Practical Surgery.

Charges—Matriculation $5, Tickets of the Professors $105, Practical Anatomy $10, Graduation Fee $25; Board, including fuel, lights, and servants' attendance, may be obtained at $2½ to $4½ per week.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

August 3, 1849. 80-10w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1849.

Pency Flowers, *et. al., vs.* Averitt Nichols, Administrator of Averitt Nichols, James Everitt Nichols.

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant, James Averitt Nichols, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said James Averitt Nichols to come forward at the next Term of said Court, to be held at Whiteville, on the 2d Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur, to said Petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to him, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

Witness, Thos. M. Smith, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of August, 1849.

THOS. M. SMITH, C. C. C.

83]

FOR SALE,

ON Consignment, 16 Hhds. fair quality Muscovado SUGARS, which were imported direct to Wilmington, and will be sold very low.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

July 23, 1849. 77-tf

NOTICE.
LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my Land, lying 9 miles from Fayetteville, immediately on the Cape Fear River, one mile from the Stage Road. There are 200 acres of the Land, about 30 or 40 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation. There is a large two story house on the land, which with a little work may be made comfortable, and all other out buildings. For information, apply to the subscriber, or John Stewart in Fayetteville. The above land joins Mr. John Bell, Mr. Henry R. King, and others.

JOHN W. MURPHY.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his Boy ABEL, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, and very trim built. He has doubtless been persuaded off by some white persons. He can read and write, and no doubt will endeavor to make his way to a free State.

I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE BRITT, Sen.

Robeson county, June 16, 1849. 74tf

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL AGENT

FOR THE SALE OF

All kinds of Country Produce:

Such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c.

Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. Dickinson,	O. G. Parsley,
E. P. Hall,	Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Gilbert Potter,	Owen Fennell,
John Dawson,	A. L. Price,
	Wilmington, N. C.

July 13, 1849. 76-3m

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $1 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

ROUGH RICE.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 28, 1849.

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. T. PONDS'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Agne in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his PLANTATION in Marion District, S. C. It lies on Little Pee Dee River, in from one to two miles from McDuffie's Landing, and a few miles above the proposed track of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, and it contains about ONE THOUSAND ACRES. The Land is very finely Timbered, and the greater part of it is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, &c. A reasonable credit will be given to purchasers. As to the quality of the Land, &c., I would respectfully refer to A. M. Carmichael, who lives near the place.

WM. CARMICHAEL.

Bennettsville, S. C., Sept. 15, 1849. 85-4w

MANUFACTURING STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

Supreme Court Reports. REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased from the Estate of W. R. Gales, Esq. deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8 Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term 1845, to August Term 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. Bound volumes furnished to the Profession in exchange for their Nos. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1849.

Belvoir Classical School.

THIS Institution is situated about two and a half miles from the village of Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina. It has been in operation about five years, and is now in a more flourishing state than at any former time, the number of pupils having gradually increased. The location is very fine, and has proved itself remarkably healthy, not a solitary case of sickness having occurred among the Rector's own children, or the pupils boarding in his family, since the commencement of the School. There is probably not another place in the State where boys are more pleasantly situated; more effectually guarded against the temptations that beset the young; or where they can be more thoroughly educated at so little expense. They are prepared, if desired, for any College in the United States, or fitted to enter upon the study of any profession, at the exceedingly moderate cost of $125 per annum. This charge covers all necessary School expenses, except books and stationary. For full particulars, address the undersigned at Belvoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina.

THOMAS S. W. MOTT.

July 12, 1849. 76-1amY

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE AND WATER-PROOF PAINT AND CEMENT,

Or Artificial Slate.

THIS valuable paint and cement, especially applicable to the hurricane decks of Steamers, as a preservative from fire, and wholly impervious to water, is also used effectually upon shingle, zinc, or tin covered roofs, shielding them entirely from decay, or rust; for coating machinery of every description, iron columns, fences, etc. For gallery floors, there has been no paint discovered which is equal to it, for its durability and preservative qualities; as this paint becomes, by the action of the atmosphere upon it, a *perfect coating of slate.* The greatest luxury of life may be vastly improved by the free use of this paint, in coating our cisterns within and without, rendering them both pure and cold.

One hundred pounds of this paint mixed with a due proportion of linseed oil, will cover 1000 square feet, and the cost between this and other paints trifling.

Sold wholesale and retail, by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Hay street, near the Post Office.

Fayetteville, Sept. 10, 1849. 84-eow3w

DR. MARTIN'S *Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.*

THIS COMPOUND is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public in Coughs, whether arising from Colds, or the Whooping Cough, or that dreadful malady, Consumption.—Few remedies, in the short time it has been before the public, have effected so many cures. The proprietors are every day receiving orders for it at a distance and in this city, in which they have been highly gratified to learn its good effects. The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, (the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham,) has authorised us to say he has used it in his own person with decided benefit; and our Medical friends do not scruple to recommend it as one of the best remedies in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., which they have ever met with. The following is from a highly respectable Physician on Kent Island, whom we made acquainted with the preparation:

KENT ISLAND, (Md.) June 22, 1847.

Dr Martin—Dear Sir: Since my return home, I prescribed your SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY in several cases; one in particular, a case of Asthma of long standing, (about 21 years,) a neighbor and patient of mine. Her disease has never been benefitted by any Medicine which she has taken, and for the last year or two she has been confined entirely to the house. I do not know that she has had a good night's rest for a long time, but since she commenced taking your Medicine, (and she has only taken one bottle,) she is enabled to go to bed and sleep well all night. I think the Medicine will make a perfect cure of her, and she is determined to give it a fair trial. Her husband, Mr. Rhoderick Earickson, is a merchant here, and says if you will send him some of it, he will act as your agent. Yours,

SAMUEL HARPER, M. D.

Price 75 cents per bottle. Around each bottle there is a short treatise on Diseases of the Chest.

Martin & Whiteley's National Tonic, a certain cure for Fever and Ague.

IN our Summer and Fall months many sections of our country are prostrated by this disease. It has been our particular study to find out some remedy to stop this truly dreadful scourge, and think by this scientific compound we have effected this great desideratum. Read the following certificate:

POWHATTEN FACTORY, near Baltimore, April 6, 1848.

Messrs. Martin & Whiteley—Gentlemen: It is with sincere pleasure I am able to give my evidence in favor of your valuable "National Tonic." Having been troubled for nearly four years with the Ague and Fever, I tried almost everything I heard of, but nothing seemed to give me any permanent relief, until a few months ago, I purchased from one of your agents (Messrs. Jos. Shaw & Co.,) a bottle of your Tonic, and after giving it a fair trial, I am to my great satisfaction certainly cured, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all persons afflicted with Ague and Fever, as the best remedy known.

JOSEPH GLATFELTER.

Martin's Universal Purgative Pills.

IN offering these Pills to the public, we know there cannot be a better, or a more safe, easy or agreeable Purgative. They speedily remove all irritating matters retained in the bowels, or when the habitual alvine discharges are too tardy or insufficient for health, by their specific virtues they restore the secretions to a healthy action, and the blood to its natural purity. Read the following certificate:

UPPER HUNTING CREEK, }
Caroline Co., Md., Oct. 17, 1846. }

Dr. Geo. T. Martin—Sir: Having been made acquainted with the composition of your valuable Pill, by yourself, some two or three years ago, I have used them freely in my private practice with entire success, and shall continue to do so as long as I may practice medicine; and I now take great pleasure in recommending such a Pill as yours to the public as a safe and efficient purgative in all cases where a purgative is necessary.

Yours with respect,

[Signed] JOHN F. BONN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by MARTIN & WHITELEY, at their Wholesale Drug Store, No. 48 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

☞ Also for sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Fayetteville; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington; and J. M. WHITE, Elizabethtown, Bladen Co.

October 26, 1848. 39-eowY

MISS BINGHAM

WILL resume her School at her house in Old Street on MONDAY the 8th October. She will take a class of young Ladies in Drawing and Painting separate from her School.

Sept. 24. 86-6w

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUN